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THE LITTLE GRAVE.

"It's only a little grave," they said,
"Only a child that's dead;"
And so they carelessly turned away
From the mound the spade had made that day.
Ah! they did not know how deep a shade
That little grave in our home had made.

I know that the coffin was narrow and small,
One yard would have served for an ample pall;
And one man in his arms could have borne away
The rosewood and its freight of clay,
But I know that darling hopes were hid
Beneath that little coffin-lid.

I know that a mother stood that day
With folded hands by that form of clay;
I know that burning tears were hid
'Neath the drooping lash and aching lid;
And I know her lip and cheek and brow
Were almost as white as her baby's now.

I know that some things were hid away,
The crimson frock, and wrappings gay;
The little sock, and the half-worn shoe,
The cap with its plumes and tassels blue;
And an empty crib, with its covers spread,
As white as the face of the sinless dead.

'Tis a little grave; but oh, have care!
For world-wide hopes are buried there;
And ye, perhaps, in coming years,
May see, like her, through blinding tears,
How much of light, how much of joy,
Is buried with an only boy.

THE POPULAR FRIEND.

You prize the friend that prides himself
on being frank and true;
Who talks about your faults, howe'er it
may hurt him and you.
You know that it's his sort on whon
you're likeliest to depend
When troubles overcast the sky and bitter
tears descend.
But just the same you sometimes wish
that he could comprehend
That no one finds perfection—no, not even
in a friend—
And though you vow you want the truth
and want it good and strong,
You kind o' like the fellow who will jolly
you along.

You kind o' like the bird that sings a song
of careless cheer;
You kind o' like the flowers that blossom
idly, far and near;
You kind o' like the merry rhyme whose
strains so idly fall;
You kind o' like a lot of things that are
no good at all.
But there is just one fact that stands out
palpable and clear;
The thoughtless smile is always better
than the thoughtless sneer,
And so many folks are ready to remind
you when you're wrong
That you kind o' like the fellow who will
jolly you along.

—Washington Star.

SOLDIERS' BEAR MASCOT.

Total abstainers claim that human beings are the only creatures who drink intoxicating liquors, yet there is a bear in England that is very fond of beer and ale and that on a few occasions has even drunk a moderate amount of whisky.

This bibulous animal belongs to the First Iniskilling Dragoons, and is known as the mascot of the regiment. It is still quite young and so tame that the officers and men play with it as they would with a Newfounland dog. It is generally in excellent spirits, and whenever it becomes a little morose a sip or

two of beer suffices to cheer it up. The accompanying picture shows the bear in the act of taking a drink, and a close study of its countenance indicates that it is certainly enjoying itself.

A RUSSIAN DICK TURPIN.

"Solomon II, by the grace of God, king of the Jews." This was the way in which a very remarkable prisoner recently signed the prison bunch book at Kiev, Russia.

His history is curious. He was a handsome, hard working student of the Kief seminary, but on finishing his course, writes a correspondent, he immediately provided himself with a revolver, dagger and a number of forged papers and passes, and began a career of robbery and brigandage which was marked throughout by consummate skill and forethought.

He murdered and stole on the highway, his victims in Kiev including a staff captain and a master of the watch. At his richly furnished apartments in Kiev he dispensed lavish hospitality to a circle of most respectable friends, who never suspected the source of his wealth.

His capture was brought about by the accidental protrusion of a revolver from his coat pocket while he was bargaining with a fur merchant. The latter pointed him out to a detective, and "Solomon II" was arrested and bound like a dangerous wild beast.

At the preliminary examination he confessed to a long series of robberies, the proceeds of which he appears to have dispensed largely in succoring the poor and the outcast. He denied any murders, however, professes penitence, and intimates his anxiety to expiate his misdeeds in the prayerful seclusion of a monastery.—London Mail.

Divorce Statistics.

Philadelphia Ledger.

In 1870 it is said that 3.5 per cent. of the marriages ended in divorce; in 1880 the proportion was 4.8 per cent. In Indiana in 1900 there was a divorce for every 5.1 marriages in the state. The record of the principal cities is given in the following table, which shows the number of marriages and divorces and the number of marriages to one divorce in 1901:

City.	Marriages.	Divorces.	Marriages to one Divorce.
New York	33,447	817	40.0
Buffalo	3,448	88	39.1
Baltimore	4,890	170	28.1
Philadelphia	9,912	492	20.1
Washington	3,183	168	18.9
Pittsburg	3,433	188	18.5
Boston	6,312	446	14.1
New Orleans	2,104	151	13.9
Denver	1,918	162	11.8
Chicago	16,684	1,808	9.2
Cincinnati	3,518	405	8.6
Cleveland	3,199	454	7.
Providence	1,875	327	5.7
Indianapolis	2,608	471	5.5
San Francisco	3,656	846	4.3
Kansas City	1,704	420	4.

—Chicago News.

Just Like War News.

"That rooster of mine is the most eccentric chanticleer I ever had; can't depend on him at all."

"What breed is he?"

"Shanghai."

"That accounts for it. Anything that comes from Shanghai is bound to be unreliable."—Philadelphia Press.

LAKE MOHONK:

The Two Great Annual Conferences Held There

Lake Mohonk is the Indian title of a beautiful sheet of water nestled in the Shawangunk mountains, Ulster county, New York, a few miles below Poughkeepsie. The Shawangunks, with the Catskills, form, in the Empire state, a northward continuation of the Appalachian mountain system, the Shawangunks being a continuation of the Kitatinny and Blue mountains of Pennsylvania. Lake Mohonk lies in valley among these mountains high up above the Hudson, not many miles away.

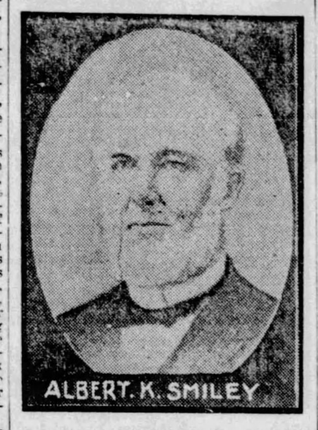
On the shores of the lake is a mammoth hotel, a summer resort for thousands from New York city and other congested centers of population. This hotel, the lake, and thousands of acres of the mountains which circle about them, belong to Mr. Albert Keith Smiley. This gentleman is a Quaker, born in Maine in 1829, and who, after graduating in 1849, at Hannaford College, Pennsylvania, the great Quaker institution of higher learning, was for nineteen years principal of the Friends' boarding-school at Providence, Rhode Island. He has been a member of the board of United States Indian Commissioners since 1879. His summer residence is at Lake Mohonk, while he spends his winters at Redlands, California. In 1898 he gave to the latter city a library building and an adjoining park, costing $60,000. He is a trustee of Brown University, of Pomona College, California, and of the New York State Normal School; and was one of the original board of trustees of Bryn Mawr College, the noted Pennsylvania institution for the higher education of women.

Years ago, Mr. Smiley purchased the vast tract of mountain land in the Shawangunks, including Lake Mohonk, and there put up the magnificent hotel at which intoxicants, cards and dancing are prohibited. Being a Quaker, fully imbued with the philanthropic views of those gentle people, ever since 1882 there has been held at Lake Mohonk a conference of some 200 persons, selected from all over the United States, who came as Mr. Smiley's private guests, to discuss questions as to the betterment of the Indians of the United States. This "Indian conference" meets in October of each year. Every May, since 1894, a similar conference has been held to discuss international arbitration. The meeting this year will, for the first time, have Toledo representatives.

These May conferences, whose aim is the practical one of substituting arbitration instead of war for international disputes, have excited the deepest and widest interest since the establishment of The Hague court of arbitration. This is rightly so, because the Indian question is bounded by our own continental coastline, while the abolition of war concerns the people of all civilized nations, is one of the mightiest problems for human consideration, and must necessarily take on a still more important phase as time goes on, and man advances to a higher plane of civilization.

The nine years since the first of these Lake Mohonk conferences have been an era of progress for the idea of international arbitration, and this advance has been helped on, in no small degree, by the action taken and the discussions there held, and by the personal influence of the men and women who have composed these yearly assemblies. The signals of progress since the inception of these meetings, which include Czar Alexander's rescript, the meeting of The Hague peace conference as a consequence, the establishment of The Hague Tribunal, and the successful settlement of international disputes thereby, including that of the "pious fund" case of Mexico, and the Venezuelan debt cases.

The roll of distinguished ones who have taken part in these May conferences at Lake Mohawk in years past includes such men as the veteran Edward Everett Hale, Dr. Benjamin F. Trueblood of Boston, whose life has been devoted to the gospel of peace; Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who presided at several sessions and gave much valuable time and wise counsel to the work; Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, whose eloquent lips and prolific pen have never grown weary of well doing; Clinton Rogers Woodruff, the young Philadelphia lawyer and publicist; Walter S. Logan, a prominent member of the New York bar; President Faunce, of Brown University; President Taylor, of Vassar; President M. Carey Thomas, of Bryn Mawr; Prof. John B. Clark, of Columbia University; Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott; Felix Adler, of the New York Society of Ethical Culture; Hon. S. R. Thayer, of Minneapolis, ex-minister to Holland; Dr. Augustus Strong, of Rochester Theological seminary; Judge Earl, formerly chief justice of the New York court of appeals; Hon. Frederick W. Holls, one of the leading representatives of the United States at The Hague conferences; Hon. John A. Kasson and Gen. John Eaton, of Washington, and such representative business men as George Foster Peabody, John Crosby Brown, Warner Van Norden, James Talcott and William F. King, of New York; John B. Garrett and Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia; Robert Treat Paine; Edwin Ginn, Samuel B. Capen and Osborne Howes, of Boston, and many other men and women who are equally eminent and well known in the world of education, finance and philanthropy.



ALBERT K. SMILEY.

Miss Helen Gould, the daughter of the famous financier, has attended the conference and has shown a deep and practical interest in the proceedings.

Hon. John W. Foster, late counsel of the Alaskan boundary commission, was president of the conference last year, and has consented to fill the same position at this year's meeting, which begins on May 27. Perhaps no more experienced man for the place could be found in the United States, because of his extended diplomatic experience, and his service on several international commissions as the representative of the United States. Among other notables who have accepted Mr. Smiley's invitation for the present year are Hon. Wm. L. Penfield, of Washington, who was the United States counsel in the "pious fund" case before The Hague tribunal last fall; President Gilman, of Carnegie Institute; President Schurman, of Cornell; President Taylor, of Vassar, and a long list of college professors, besides whom there will be present Edward Everett Hale, Lyman Abbott, Dr. Josiah Strong, of the League for Social Service; Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Miss Helen Gould and many others.

The program includes brief addresses on the course of international arbitration, with discussions following. The speakers chosen are always of the highest grade, the discussions are always on a high plane and of great interest. Among the topics for discussion are the "pious fund" case and that of Venezuela before The Hague tribunal. The underlying idea of this year's meeting will be the importance of using all possible means to secure a universal recognition of The Hague tribunal and the necessity of instituting a more active propaganda for the education of public sentiment in favor of arbitration instead of war.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

FARM LABOR IN DEMAND.

It is estimated that in seven states out west 45,000 men will be needed this summer to harvest the wheat crop. Crops are increasing faster than labor to secure them can be had, and this, too, in the face of the fact that nearly 1,000,000 immigrants a year are coming to America. Last year college students were attracted to the west by the offer of $2.50 a day and board and lodging, but so many fell by the wayside in the hot sun that scarcely enough remained to marry all the daughters of the rich farmers. Harvesters can find employment from May to nearly October, moving up from Texas to Canada; wages are high and there is plenty to eat. With a foreign war now in progress and the regular demand for foodstuffs in the countries in Europe which always buy from Americans, on the increase, the outlook for a great business in exporting agricultural products is excellent.—Baltimore Herald.

How Did You Die?

Did you tackle that trouble that came your way
With a resolute heart and cheerful,
Or hide your face from the light of day
With a craven soul and fearful?
Oh, a trouble is a ton, or a trouble is an

MONKEY'S CLOSE CALL.

A. L. M. Gottschalk, the American consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador, tells a good story about the difficulties he has had to keep a monkey on the consulate premises because of the depredations of the boa constrictors. The big reptiles have a failing for monkeys, and these agile little pets must keep a constant lookout for them. If Jocko drops into a doze he is likely to "wake up dead."

On the occasion with which the story deals a monkey's life was saved by the picture of the American eagle. The consulate sign all over the world is a fine reproduction of the king of birds, in full color, and with outspread wings. A new sign had just been received and was waiting on a chair inside the room. A big boa constrictor chased the house monkey across the yard and through the open window. Jocko was making a good race but a losing one. He was in the corner, quaking with fear, and very near to death's door, when his pursuer confronted the picture of the eagle in its menacing attitude. A snake fears eagles even more than it craves monkeys, and that particular reptile turned tail and went out of the window as quickly as if the devil was after it. That monkey was a smart monkey, and now, whenever it wants to take a nap, it goes to roost over the picture of the eagle.—Mexican Herald.

GRAPHIC HISTORY IN STONE.

The most authentic illustration of Biblical scenes to be preserved to our own times is probably the bas relief of the spoils of Jerusalem captured by the Romans. The carving occupied a position on one side of the famous Arch of Titus. Despite its great age of nearly two thousand years the relief is in a fairly good state of preservation. It represents the Roman soldiers in procession bearing with them the most famous of the spoils of Jerusalem, noticeably the sacred candlestick. The picture has been worked out in such detail, as the accompanying illustration shows, that an excellent idea may be had of the dress of the soldiers and the designs of the famous treasures from Jerusalem.

MADE THE FIRST MAPLE SUGAR

Indian Squaw Accidently Supplies the Sweet to Her Chief.

The legend of the discovery of maple syrup is a curious one, and one of national importance to those of us who are real Americans, for it was one of our native Indian chiefs who made this discovery, according to the legend. This chief instructed his squaw to cook a piece of venison for his sole enjoyment on his return from the chase.

After putting the meat to cook in water obtained by melting snow the squaw became so absorbed in making a pair of moccasins for her husband that she let the meat burn, as many more civilized housewives have done since. Also, like the modern housewife, she was ready to meet the emergency. As there was no time to melt snow again, she bethought herself of the water running from the maple tree behind the wigwam. This she poured in with the meat.

The hunter was delayed in his coming, so that when he returned there was nothing but a sticky mess in the bottom of the pot. Fearing a storm, the guilty squaw hid when she heard her husband coming, but, hearing no outburst, she ventured forth and found the lusty chief utterly oblivious to everything about him except the pot, which he held between his knees, eating the contents with the utmost delight and licking his fingers with gusto.

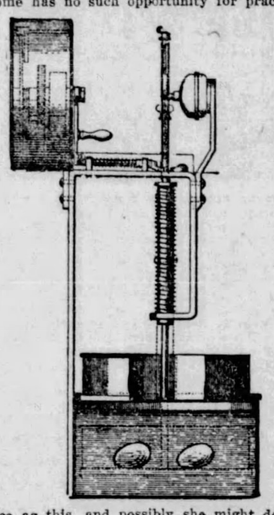
This was the first dish of maple syrup served and was a fortunate discovery by our forefathers, for history tells us that as far back as 1730 the first maple syrup and sugar were made in Vermont, and for many years her output was nearly one-third of what was made in the country.

In the olden time maple syrup making was not only a picnic where many a love match began, but it was a most necessary function, for maple sugar was the only kind of sweet known to the rank and file. Nearly every well-to-do farmer in those days owned his own sugar camp and every member of the family was called on to lend a hand in sugar making time. Methods have changed more than the seasons and from the middle of February till the first of March the owner of a sugar camp begins to make ready. When the first warm southwest winds begin to blow and the snow is soft enough to make good snowballs the time has come to go to work.

Primitive sugar-making has gone its way, along with candle-dipping and many of the other home industries of early times. The ingenuity of many has brought about most wonderful changes, among them the chains of evaporators, clearing and straining and boiling down, the syrup passing from one pan to another seemingly without the aid of human hands.

Invention for Boiling Eggs.

A man who gets his meals at home ought not to find fault with such a small affair as having his eggs boiled too hard or too soft, and yet some men seem to have this reputation. In a restaurant or hotel where the cook is handling a great many eggs a day, it is not difficult to guess at the time required to boil them to the customer's taste, but the cook at home has no such opportunity for practice as this, and possibly she might desire to free herself from a scolding by using the new egg boiler which has just been designed. This consists of a clock mechanism which can be set to run for the required number of seconds to cook the eggs hard, medium or soft. Then the connecting arm is put in motion to lift the little wire basket containing the eggs out of the boiling water. Thus the cook has no need to watch the time and devote her attention to the eggs to have them right, and she can go on with her other work without worrying about them.



WORLD'S FAIR NEWS.

Idaho was one of the first states at the World's Fair to complete its agricultural exhibit. The showing is a revelation as to that state's resources, and the taste displayed in the arrangement is much admired by all who see it.

Troops of strange people, herds of big elephants, droves of ungainly camels, and scores of wild and trained animals and birds from every section of the globe have been gathered at the World's Fair, to make the Pike complete from every standpoint.

The stork visited the Filipino camp at the World's Fair and to Bihinang, a young Negrito matron, belongs the distinction of being the mother of the first full blooded Filipino to be born in the United States.

The total cost of the eleven Washington university buildings, used by the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, is $1,480,000. These buildings are all permanent structures.

Georgia has a model log cabin at the World's Fair to exhibit the real Georgia cane syrup. An old negro woman from Georgia makes Georgia flap jacks free for visitors. These appetizing flapjacks are served with the syrup to all visitors to Georgia's World's Fair building, which is a reproduction of Sutherland, the home of the late Gen. John B. Gordon.

The Revolt of the Decent.

A sense of wrath and contempt in the decent people of the country will accomplish great things if it be directed straight against graft. In Missouri, for instance, it now seems certain that the Democrats will nominate as their candidate for governor that great wolf-killer, Joseph W. Folk. If they do, they will have set a standard for the rest of the country. For the issue is presented so clearly that there can be no mistaking it. Folk is the avowed candidate of the anti-grafters, declared to be so, and opposed for that reason by all the thieves of the state. These latter said, in the beginning, that there was no graft issue in the campaign. But the people said there was, and now Folk is being bitterly fought because he is the incarnation, mighty and militant, of the spirit of anti-graft.—Indianapolis News.

How Flanders Played the Game

A STORY OF COUNTY POLITICS

By F. L. Dustman.

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CHAPTER XXI.

The campaign of 1896 marked the floodtide of American politics. The presidential contest of that year aroused the voters of every part of the Republic. The business depression had closed shops and factories and thousands were idle not from choice but from necessity. The two great parties held different views as to what should be done to recall prosperity and reopen mines and manufactories. The action of the two national conventions made the issues clear-cut and the voters lined up for the conflict. There were loud discussions and impromptu speches on every street corner. There were great gatherings in halls and parks and country groves. There were drum corps and bands and marching clubs gay in bright uniforms. Millions of campaign documents were sent broadcast and were eagerly read and furnished arguments which were quickly refuted by the opposition. Business was at a standstill and the American people gave themselves up to the great game of politics, which was played with an intensity never before known.

Local affairs were, for the most part, entirely overlooked. Men without a dollar in their pockets learnedly discussed financial theories to be applied to the whole country. The burning question was what to be done to give men work, to set spindles whirring and wheels revolving. The issues were of vital importance to capital and labor, to the man of brain as well as the man of brawn.

Flanders and his co-workers began their preparations for the contest before the winter's snow disappeared. They knew the task before them would not be easily accomplished. The defeat of Hughes was evidence that the opposition was determined on a general house-cleaning. If they could line up their party in the county on national issues they were confident of winning, but they feared the result if local affairs were brought to the front. Emery's dingnosis of the commissioners' report was yet the talk of the county, for the Sun was continually refreshing the minds of its readers regarding county affairs. That paper had an exasperating way of referring to court house happenings which caused the members of the ring many an anxious hour.

The ticket to be nominated embraced the offices for which Flanders and his friends were candidates for second terms —Robinson for commissioner, Bradley for probate judge, Gillam for clerk and Flanders for auditor. So far as controlling the convention was concerned they had no fear. The party machine was in their hands. They could easily manipulate the primaries, and this done, the rest was easy. Then the plan was to have a hip-and-hurrah campaign, use money freely from that special fund, make persistent demands on the state committee for money, assess to the limit local officeholders and party leaders and play the game of politics to the limit.

Ballard had been persuaded to accept the treasuryship of the county committee and Hummel was slated for the head of the campaign committee. County conventions were held early that year throughout the states and this was especially true of Ohio for it was conceded the Buckeye state would furnish one of the presidential candidates and the politicians agreed that the thing to do was to get at the work at the earliest moment possible.

The committee of Flanders' party met the middle of April and the county primaries and convention were called for the first week in May. Gillam, Bradley, Flanders and Robinson at once announced themselves as candidates for second terms.

Then it was that the first bomb exploded. The Herald emphatically opposed the renomination of Robinson. "Mr. Robinson's record as county commissioner," it said, "is not such as to justify a second term. He has not guarded the county's interests. He is too much of a politician for the place. What is needed is a business administration of local affairs and Mr. Robinson has not proved himself a business man. The taxpayers do not care so much to what political party a commissioner belongs, but they do insist on economic management and this James Robinson has not given. The Herald and Mr. Robinson belong to the same party but the Herald believes it is doing its party a service in opposing Mr. Robinson for renomination and it will further be it duty to oppose his election if he is nominated."

Here was trouble, plenty of it, and from an unexpected quarter. The Herald editors refused to be moved from the position they had taken. They pointed to Emery's findings on the report of the commissioners and declared they had a higher duty to the public than they had to such a recreant officeholder.

The courthouse combine staggered from the blow dealt it from within the party. "Trouble is beginning early this year," said Ballard to Flanders.

"Yes," replied the auditor. "What do you think we had better do about it? Those Herald fellows won't budge an inch."

"The fact is," said Ballard, "while I don't like to admit it the Herald is playing good politics. Robinson will be a load on the party. I do not believe he can be elected. He should not be a candidate for the nomination. If we can persuade him to pull out we can nominate a much stronger man."

But Robinson was bull-headed. When the matter was suggested to him at a secret conference he declared he would not be made the scapegoat of the machine.

"You men haven't any nerve," said he, "and more than that you are shy on gratitude. Here I have been pulling your chestnuts out of the fire for you, taking public blame, while you kept under cover. If this combination is good for anything it should stand by its members and I do not propose to be sacrificed while every one of you is as much to blame as myself for existing conditions. What we need in this county is a party organ and a prosecuting attorney who is a party man. Emery is more to blame for this than any other man. I am going to make the fight and shall expect the assistance of every one of you."

"But," said Flanders, "why should you endanger the whole party? The Herald's opposition to you will make hard sledding for the entire ticket if you are nominated."

"Have I done anything without your sanction?" queried Robinson, with some heat. "We were all to stand together, and now you want to throw me overboard to satisfy public clamor and save yourselves."

The argument was prolonged, but nothing came of it, and Robinson refused to retire. The Herald continued its demand for better local government, and insisted that the party should do its own house cleaning rather than turn the offices over to the opposition.

The custom in the county was to give officeholders two terms, and while the cry of court-house ring caused some demand for a ticket make up of new men, there was no organization, and no names appeared against those of Flanders, Gillam and Bradley.

But Julius Gibbons had returned from the west, and again the farmers rallied about him, and urged him to contest with Robinson for the nomination for commissioner. Gibbons hesitated at first, but the pressure became so strong that he finally consented. The Herald made announcement of his candidacy, and said that while the paper did not, as a rule, seek to influence party nominations, it would depart from its custom in this instance, and hoped that party wisdom would set aside Robinson and place Gibbons on the ticket.

The fight at the primaries was made on commissioner. The court-house combine ostensibly was for Robinson, but the support he received from that source was lukewarm, and Robinson knew it better than any one.

The primaries settled the question beyond doubt, and at the convention two days later, Robinson was defeated by an overwhelming vote, while Flanders, Gillam and Bradley were nominated by acclamation.

Robinson was sore, and he took no pains to conceal his feelings. The evening of convention day he met Flanders on the street, and a heated colloquy followed.

"So far as Gibbons is concerned," said Robinson, "he will receive my hearty support. He is a good man and conducted an honorable campaign, but as for you, sir, I have no language to express my

GEORGE ARMSTRONG.

contempt. You played me a dirty trick. You pretended to be my friend, but the evidence is conclusive that you did all in your power to throw me. The other boys did the same, only if you had been sincere in your support of me, you could have brought the others into line."

"Don't be so fast, Jim," said Flanders, without losing his temper. "You are somewhat excited over today's work, and are making charges you cannot prove. I did urge you not to be a candidate after that first Herald article, but when you refused, I did what I could for you, but the opposition was too strong. You have no right to blame me for what the others did to you."

"You can't square yourself, Flanders, and no use for you to try it. I have been in politics too long to be so easily duped. Did the party realize that you more than myself are to blame for courthouse conditions, their wrath would have been visited upon you. I am not blaming the voters of our party so much as I am you for you know that you have been the head and front of our combination, directing its movements while we followed your advice and instructions. I want to say to you here and now, that in this campaign I will give you the same measure of support you gave me for the nomination."

Nothing that Flanders could say would appease the wrath of Robinson and the two men separated with anything but a friendly feeling between them.

When the opposition party met in convention two weeks later it did a remarkable thing; it endorsed the candidacy of Gibbons and made no nomination for commissioner. In its platform it congratulated the city on its step forward in electing Captain Barton mayor and urged the voters of the county to carry on the work of reform begun by the city and not to stop until the courthouse clique was rooted out and honesty and not graft marked the official conduct of men elected to look after the county's interests.

For Flanders' opponent the convention nominated George Armstrong, a clear-cut man of affairs who was engaged in the insurance business in the city, a splendid personality and a man whose standing was of the best. Armstrong had never been a candidate for any office, but he possessed the qualities of a mixer and had been outspoken in his opposition to the way in which county affairs had been mismanaged.

The Sun was optimisic in its view of the political situation. "There is every reason to believe our party will win a great victory this year," it said. "We have a splendid ticket and a just cause. The courthouse should be cleaned from cellar to garret. Our opponents have renominated men who are known to be prominent in the courthouse ring. Our candidates are free from suspicion. Let not the voters be hoodwinked by appeals to stand by party as it is presidential year, but let them vote for men here at home whom they know to be honest. The silver question and other issues are not paramount to an economic local government."

Not the least of the worries of John Flanders that summer was the condition of his finances. He was not saving any money. His salary was good and regular but his expenses seemed to grow month by month. Here he was at the beginning of his second campaign without ready cash and with the $3,000 mortgage on his home coming due before election day. It was certain to be an expensive season for Helen was to be married in September, his campaign expenses had to be met and Julia's health was giving him considerable concern and she was being treated by the best physicians in that part of the state.

It was somewhat difficult to determine what ailed Mrs. Flanders. In fact no small amount of the trouble was worry over Flanders. She did not want him to be a candidate for a second term, for she remembered with a shudder the experiences of the campaign in the summer of 1893. Her home life was by no means what it had been when her husband was with Earl, Rogers & Co., and the poor woman knew she and Flanders were in a way growing apart and she believed that he was not making a companion of her as in "ye olden time."

Another thing: Flanders did not take her into his confidence as he once did in regard to money matters. He kept her nicely and she did not want for anything, but Julia knew there was a mortgage on the home, but she could not find out if provisions were made for paying it when due neither did she know that there were bills aggregating $1,000 remaining unpaid from the campaign three years before, and yet what she did know and what she suspected preyed upon her and gradually undermined her health until Flanders observed the change and became alarmed.

Helen was so busy preparing for her wedding that while she was to a degree concerned about her mother's health she did not give it the thought she would otherwise have done.

Complications came thick and fast as the campaign progressed. It became evident to those who really wanted a more economic administration of county affairs that national issues would completely overshadow local conditions. To guard against this there was organized in August, a Voters' Union and its purpose was set forth to be a determination to rid the county of ring rule and to elect to office the best men nominated regardless of the party ticket on which their names appeared.

At first the politicians laughed at the new movement, but in a short time they found out it was a serious problem they had to face. The organization was engineered by a master hand, and contrary to custom it grew more powerful as the days went by. The shot fired by Prosecutor Emery months before was being felt, and the Sun and Herald had kept county affairs so prominently before the voters that they had not lost interest. Then, too, the movement was all the more dangerous to the politicians from the fact that the Voters' Union did not place an independent ticket in the field but proposed to make its choice from the candidates already nominated. A voter could remain a good party man on state and national questions and yet be a consistent member of the Voters' Union. The clouds were gathering about Flanders' party, for that party was responsible for existing conditions.

CHAPTER XXII.

"How much money have we in our special fund to begin the campaign with?" asked Gillam of Flanders.

"Nearly $10,000," replied Flanders, "and it looks as if we will need it and more to pull us through. What with the Voters' Union, Robinson's determination to do us dirt and conditions generally, I am anticipating no end of trouble. Aside from that fund of ours we must stand heavy assessments and must pull the state committee for a nice plum."

"I tell you, boys," said Ballard, who was present, "my notion is that you fellows might have saved yourselves some of this trouble had you not built up this fund. Every dollar of that ten thousand means a dissatisfied voter, and if you had been as zealous in looking after the interests of the taxpayers as you have been in increasing that fund, you would be on firmer political footing today. I know," he continued, "I am not blameless, but the truth is we have brought this storm about our heads and the question now is if we can weather the gale."

"What's done is done," said Flanders, "and I do not propose to turn my face to the past. We must win in this campaign and the way to win is to secures votes, and to that end I propose to devote my time and energy."

Early in September, just before the political contest opened in earnest, occurred the marriage of Paul Emery and Helen Flanders. The wedding was the talk of the social circles of the city and was a delightful function. It was attended by a hundred or more guests and the event was all the more pleasing because of the auspicious circumstances surrounding the young couple. Emery had a home already prepared for his bride and the young people began housekeeping with the sincere good wishes of a host of friends, and it may be chronicled here that while sorrows came to this home as they come to all, the love and confidence between Paul and Helen were never disturbed, but they grew nearer together with the flight of time.

However, the marriage and going from home of Helen was followed by a rapid decline in the physical and mental condition of Mrs. Flanders. Helen had become such a close companion to her mother that her leaving home made Mrs. Flanders inconsolable. It would all have been different had Julia been in good health, but she was a nervous wreck and her husband was so completely engrossed in the campaign that he did not give her as much of himself as he should. He established a nurse in the home, provided her with the best medical aid he could secure, and surrounded her with many comforts and luxuries, but all these did not take the place of that old-time comradeship for which she so much yearned.

The political battle was at its height. The organizations were putting forth their most determined efforts. Flanders and his co-workers were spending money righ and left. But the Voters' Union grew stronger day by day. It was backed by men of standing who carried great influence. Politicians tried to use it but could not. The union gave out the word that Flanders, Gillam and Bradley must be defeated and threw its strength to the opposition candidates. Even the great national issues did not overshadow local affairs. The Sun and Herald stood loyally by the Voters' Union and commended its course. This gave the organization prestige. The politicians might try to belittle the movement but the voters were not to be swerved.

"Paul," said Flanders to Emery one day in early October, "what do you really thing of the political outlook? Will work and money save our ticket?"

"I do not think so, father. The opposition is too strong to be overcome. Even a presidential campaign such as this country has never before witnessed cannot turn the voters of this county from their purpose to overthrow the present regime. You must not underestimate the strength of the Voters' Union, neither must you forget that present conditions are not the result of a few weeks or a few months. County affairs are in bad shape and the people know it and propose to apply a remedy. There are times when work and money will not prevail against aroused public sentiment and this is one of them."

"But, Paul, I cannot stand defeat. Not only would it humiliate me but the fact is I must have the office for the salary. Julia is ill, very ill, there are obligations I must meet and what am I to do if I fail in this campaign? I often wish, Paul, I had never left Earl, Rogers & Co. While I have been in a way successful in politics so far the success I have had has been more than overbalanced by my reverses, and for many of these reverses I admit I am to blame."

"Well, father, don't grow despondent. You are not yet defeated and if you should be do not imagine that holding office is all there is in life. I care so little for office that I do not propose to be a candidate next year to succeed myself. One term as prosecutor is enough for me."

"If I were you," said James Robinson to Gillam and Bradley one day about this time, "I would at once see to it that John Flanders does not have the handling of that special fund from this time on. Do you know how much you have left of it?"

"About $6,000," said Gillam, "and we are holding on to that for the last two weeks of the campaign and then pour it out in every part of the county in the interest of the ticket. But why do you suggest taking it out of Flanders' keeping? He has been treasurer of the fund ever since it was established."

"You take my advice and place that money in the hands of Oscar Ballard, the treasurer of the campaign committee. If you leave it with Flanders you are likely not to get any benefit of it. Something is going to happen in a few days and if Flanders can get that money he will take it and you fellows will not see a cent of it. And you know you cannot make a public fuss about it, neither can you institute legal proceedings to recover it, for it was built up through illegal methods. I am not going into details, but I know what I am talking about, and you will do well if you follow my advice and that without delay."

At the meeting of the court house combine held the following evening Bradley, seconded by Gillam and supported by other members, suggested the turning of the $6,000 to Ballard. They argued that all the candidates on the ticket with the exception of Gibbons were members of the combine, and that as Gibbons had no opposition and his election was certain the committee should expend the entire sum to help the other candidates, and that as all of it would be paid out in that campaign it had better pass through Ballard's hands along with the assessments and other campaign moneys. The proposition was so reasonable that there could be no objection and Flanders drew his check for the whole amount in favor of Ballard.

Robinson knew what he was talking about when he warned Gillam and Bradley to get the $6,000 away from Flanders. Robinson was smarting from the sting of defeat and he laid the blame at the door of the auditor and determined to get revenge. He know that three years before Flanders had given a $3,000 mortgage on his home and he was well satisfied that Flanders could not lift that mortgage if he were pressed. The mortgage, Robinson knew, would become due in the fall of that year and in the summer he had gone to Mose Shylock, a broker with whom he was on intimate terms, and persuaded him to buy the mortgage with the understanding that foreclosure proceedings would be instituted as soon as the paper became due.

A few days after the transfer of the $6,000 from Flanders to Ballard notice was received by Flanders to call at Shylock's office. Flanders responded at once, wondering what business the money lender could have with him.

"I hold a mortgage against your property for $3,000," said Shylock, and as it has been overdue for a few days and as I need the money badly I hope you will give it your attention at once."

Flanders was thunderstruck. This debt was not worrying him at this time, for while he knew the mortgage expired that fall he had expected to renew it for another term of three years. He had no idea that the paper had changed hands.

"But, Mr. Shylock," said John, "I am not prepared to lift that mortgage. I did not know you held it and expected to renew it for another three years. I have not the ready money, but you know the property is now worth nearly double the amount of the mortgage and the interest has been paid promptly."

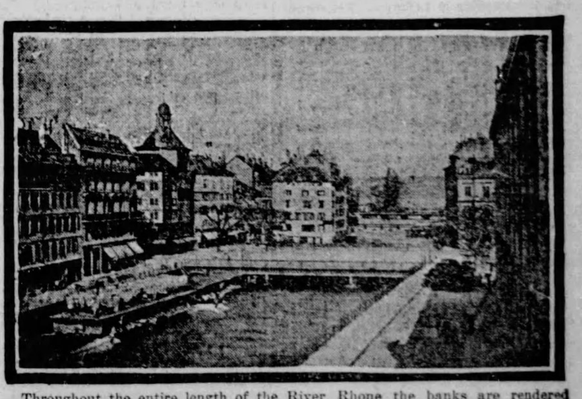
"I must have the money and at once," persisted Shylock. This presidential contest has made money very close and there is no telling what will happen after election. There may be a panic and I am gathering in my dollars as fast as I can. Am sorry to discommode you in any way, but it is the money I want."

"But it catches me at the most inopportune time," said Flanders in a pleading tone. "Here I am in the midst of an exciting and expensive campaign in which I have need for every penny I can get. My expenses have been unusually heavy the past summer and you know Mrs. Flanders has been ill for a long time and is steadily growing worse, demanding the best medical aid I can secure. This is an awful blow to me. I am willing to increase the rate of interest if you will give me time; at least let me have a year."

"I would like to accommodate you, Mr. Flanders, but cannot. I will be frank with you. The mortgage is now due and unless the money is forthcoming I will be compelled to begin foreclosure proceedings. I must have the cash. Can't you borrow the money Do you not think Mr. Earl would let you have it? You was with him for many years and I know he had a high regard for you."

"I cannot go to Mr. Earl much as I need the money. No, let me think it over

RHONE RIVER A BIG WASHTUB.



Throughout the entire length of the River Rhone the banks are rendered extremely picturesque, at frequent intervals, by the lines of women washing. Instead of using tubs, as in most western countries, they soap and beat their clothes on flat stones instead, using the river for their tub. They present a very animated appearance as they work away, chattering meanwhile among themselves. So much is this a custom that the cities along the Rhone provide great floats, with washing stones on the level of the water, with a roof or deck for drying them above.

for a day or two. I will see you day after tomorrow."

Flanders thought it over but could not see a way to extricate himself. He did not want to go to any of his personal friends and neither could he bring himself to ask any one to go his security at the bank. At any rate the banks were not loaning money. He knew enough about to Shylock to understand that the money lender would show him no mercy and he made up his mind that the only thing he could do would be to try to influence Moses not to begin action against him until after election. He had several of his friends, men he knew he could trust, to see Shylock but nothing would change the old man's mind. The money he must have and at once.

Julia steadily grew worse, and on the evening of the day that Flanders had the talk with Shylock the physicians informed John that his wife was beyond earthly hope, that at the best she could not live more than two weeks and the end might come within that many days.

And the doctors were right. Julia's vitality was gone. The next day as Flanders was in Ballard's office discussing the many complex problems of the campaign he received a telephone message to hurry home as his wife had taken a sudden change for the worse. When Flanders entered the sick room he found there two doctors, the nurse and Helen and Paul. A glance at Julia and then at the doctors told him the real story. He went to the bed, kissed his wife's forehead and asked in a tone which he endeavored to make cheerful, if she felt better.

"No, John," she feebly answered, "but I will soon be better for, dear John, I am dying."

"No, no, Julia, we will pull you through. You know we cannot get along without you."

"I cannot stay, John. I am so tired and must rest. We have been happy, dear husband, in each other's love and though you will miss me you will have the remembrance of the years we have been together and how we enjoyed each other and Helen. I am so glad God permitted me to live until Helen grew to womanhood and is happily settled. You have been a dear, good husband, John, always kind and considerate and I know you always tried to do everything for the best. And, John, I have only one request and that is you will quit politics. I know Mr. Earl will be glad to have you with him again."

Julia's strength was gone and the last two sentences were scarcely audible to her husband, who bent his head over the dying woman. Julia closed her eyes and was silent.

"My God, doctor, is there no hope?" asked John of one of the physicians.

"Not the least," was the reply. "She can live but a few minutes."

Julia's mind wandered and she talked of Helen as if she were a little girl and asked questions about the factory. She was living over again the days of long ago when Helen was a child and Flanders was with Earl, Rogers & Co.

But all was soon ended, for as the sun touched the western horizon that October evening the spirit of Julia Flanders took its flight and John, Helen and Paul were alone with the dead.

John Flanders loved his wife devotedly and her death came as an awful shock. He could not realize his loss. Julia dead? Impossible! And yet it was true and he must bear it. Flanders was a man who had a strong grip on himself. He was resourceful and always self-possessed. But here was a situation he was wholly unprepared to meet. He was dazed, bewildered. Tears might have relieved him, but tears would not flow.

To Paul and Helen Flanders upbraided himself in the presence of the dead. "I am to blame for this," he declared. "I have not been good to her the past few years. She was happy and satisfied while I was at the factory. We were doing well and I was at home with her all my spare time. We were real lovers and companions. When I went into politics I of course loved her as dearly as ever, but I neglected her and it grieved and worried her. I did not think much if it at the time, but now I see it all. She would not speak of it for she did not want to place any obstacle in my way. It is all so clear to me now that it is too late. It was the silent grief and pain that preyed upon her and made her ill."

Helen and Paul tried to comfort the bereaved man, but he gave himself no mercy. "I was a fool to leave a good position and go into politics," he said. The step ruined me. I have lost everything and gained nothing. The bauble of office was made attractive to me, but my better judgment told me to stay with the factory. I have done things in politics I would not for a moment think of doing as a business man. I have gone the pace of the politician and office-holder, and what have I for it all? I want no more of politics. I don't want to be elected again. My only want is my wife, and now she is gone."

But even the death of Julia Flanders did not check Moses Shylock. On the very day of the funeral he began proceedings in court against Flanders to collect that $3,000. The only comment made by Jim was that it was a relief to him to know that Julia died ignorant that her home would be sold at forced sale. Helen and Paul knew nothing of the existence of the mortgage until foreclosure proceedings were commenced and were surprised beyond measure that Flanders had become so deeply involved in debt. Helen felt the blow keenly, for she loved the old home and added to this sentiment was the humiliation of the situation and the deep sympathy for her father.

Paul and Helen talked it all over and Paul saw a way to in a measure help his father-in-law out of his trouble.

"Father," said Paul to Flanders, "I have not much ready money, but with what you and I have, I can easily arrange for the balance, and we will stop the court proceedings at once, pay Shylock in full, and keep your old home. Let me arrange for it. I assure you I want to help you."

"You are kind, Paul, but I will not let you do it. Really, I would not save the place if I could. Now that Julia is gone, I cannot bear to think of living there. The associations would prey upon me in such a manner as to be intolerable. O, Paul, I can never forgive myself for my treatment of Julia in recent years. My thoughts are bitter and overwhelm me. No, no, let the place go. I never want to live there again." And so it was settled that Flanders should make his home with Helen and Paul.

(To Be Concluded.)

POOR PREACHING, POOR PAY

"The genuine negro is a powerful hard customer to down," says Representative Griggs of Georgia. "He is an inventive genius—invents yarns to suit the demands of the occasion. I remember hearing a story about two negroes who were owned by a gentleman in my state. We will call them Tobias and Caesar. Their master gave them Sunday afternoon off alternately. The old gentleman soon discovered that Caesar was not toting fair with Tobias—that he was off every Sunday and leaving Tobias to answer his master's calls. Finally Tobias was called upon by the old gentleman to say why it was that Caesar was off every Sabbath afternoon.

"'Dat's er business tranacshun wid Caesar an' myself, master. He pays me ter stay home an' do de work,' was the negro's reply.

"'Pays you?' asked the master. 'Where does he get the money to pay you?'

"'Don't know, master, but he gits it.'

"Believing that something was going wrong, the master decided to make a further investigation of Caesar's money-making habits, so he called the negro to account, desiring to know how and where he spent his time on the Sunday afternoons off. For some time Caesar hesitated to tell his master, but decided that he not engaged in anything dishonorable or disgraceful.

"The gentleman insisted on knowing how he managed to earn the money with which he paid Tobias for doing double duty. Finally Caesar said:

"'Well, master, I preaches for it.'

"'Oh, you preach, do you? What do they give you, Caesar?'

"'Well, master, dat 'pends on de 'lection; sometimes half a dollar, an' sometimes a dollar.'

"'That's awful poor pay, Caesar, for preaching.'

"'I am, master, but den it's awful po' preaching, too.'"—Washington Times.

The Mammoth and the Mosquito

What has come to pass in thousands of years seems hardly credible. Primitive man, a weakling in comparison to modern man, was able to conquer the huge monsters of thousands of years ago, such as the *Mammoth*, and to-day they are dead forever; yet the mosquito and fly have never been conquered. It is now time for the scientist to devise methods for killing the mosquito and fly, so that they will go to join the mammoth and the monster lizards. The mosquitoes and flies are dangerous enemies of man because they spread contagion. The mosquito often carries the germ of malaria with his bite. The housefly spreads germs of disease over our food. These bacterial germs, ever hunting for the weak spot, find a place in our blood, and then we suffer from grip, catarrh, consumption, or malaria.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y., says: "There would be no grip epidemics, the germs of consumption, or malaria would find no place in the human economy, if the blood were pure, if the lungs, heart and other organs were fed on good blood. Poisons should not be allowed to accumulate in the body; to be safe it is best to take a gentle laxative at least once a week." Such a vegetable laxative as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets contains nothing which could harm the system.

For putting the blood in order, and as a tissue-builder and tonic for those weakened by coughs, colds, catarrh, grip, nothing will build one up quicker than Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. This is a medicine made entirely of roots and herbs, without the use of alcohol.

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Electrically Heated Blanket.

How to keep warm in cold weather is a problem which worries many a man. Other devices than coal stoves and furnaces in the basement are being utilized to raise the temperature. About everything has been tried in the way of hot water and gas heaters, and now the in-

ventor has taken up the question of heating by means of the electric current.

Already cooking utensils have been introduced which are raised to a high temperature by connecting them with an incandescent electric lamp socket, and there is a rumor that some street car companies are really heating the interiors of their cars by electricity. Now the man of ideas wants to introduce a novel method of warming the body by the same means. His idea is to weave inside a blanket a series of wire coils, insulated to prevent setting fire to the fabric, and connect these wires with the source of current through a lamp socket. Then the current is controlled by a rheostat, and the owner of the "heater" can fairly bake himself if he so desires. Why not go a step further and turn out a number of little pocket heaters, which can be placed in the clothing and connected in the same manner? This new heating device should also be useful in treating invalids and giving steam and dry heat baths.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is tenfold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co., Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists. Price, 75c per bottle. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

OUR BAD COLLEGE SPELLING

Much is said in the papers about college English. The people within and without college walls declare that students write badly. But there is a thing more fundamental than their poor English style; it is the matter of their spelling. Many college men, as proved by their essays, cannot spell. They frequently make the mistake of transforming writing into writting, and of dining into dinning—an echo probably of the noise of a college dining room.

But poor spelling is not confined to college students. College professors are not free from the blame. A letter lies before the writer in which the distinguished head of a most important department in an American college declares that a certain candidate, whom he has recommended, is "competant." A New England college professor has recently said that in making applications for a place in English several candidates wrote of the salery. Of course, also, a man may lack culture and spell correctly. Spelling is more or less a matter of an arbitrary bit of knowledge. But whatever may be the psychological relations of the art, the schools should teach boys and girls to spell. By incorrect spelling the higher ranges of learning are rendered less impressive.

RIDES IN ROYAL CIRCLES.

The following authentic revelations help to show the rigid etiquette which rules over royal personages:

Seventy years ago it was perfectly permissible and a matter of strict etiquette for a visitor obtaining audience of the sultan of Turkey to kiss the hand of that oriental potentate, but on one memorable occasion the treacherous emissary of a disaffected section of the populace took advantage of this privilege to drive a dagger into the heart of his monarch, and from that time forth the ancient privilege had to be forfeited.

By a remarkable law of royal etiquette, which has ruled for centuries at the court of Siam, no person is permitted to sleep in an apartment over that occupied by the king. A deliberate breach of this custom has on more than one occasion been punished by death. When the king of Siam honored Paris by a visit some years ago by a singular oversight at his hotel the bedrooms reserved for his dusky retinue were placed directly above that of the monarch himself and the blunder caused considerable consternation among his fearful courtiers until the matter was explained to the management of the hostelry and duly rectified.

When the youthful king of Spain was 12 years of age he had the misfortune one day to slip and fall down a flight of the palace steps. His fall might have been attended with very serious results had it not been broken by a royal footman, who put forth a kindly had to save his young master. But by a stringent rule of Spanish court etiquette no mental may dare to touch the sacred person of the king, and for this grave "offense" the footman was immediately dismissed from his position.—London Hour Glass.

A MAY MORNING

ELIZABETH AYRES.

The river danced that morning, and, fired by the sun, the crests of the brown waves sparkled and flashed, the water breaking in soft, musical gurgles against everything that came in its way. Even in the city there was a fresh, delicious smell of mellowing earth, of growing things, of twigs and slender branches and quickening sap. The first baby-talk of the spring was in the air. The leaves on the trees were bursting from their sheaths. One could almost hear the thrusting, up-reaching, unfolding, expanding process going on. It was surely spring in the merry month of May; a smiling morning of a bird-awakened dawn.

In the down-town streets, away from the budding green, the blue skies and sunshine told of the advent of the vernal season. The dancing river at the foot of the hill crowned by a busy thoroughfare, beckoned one alluringly to its side.

"I'll come for a moment," I thought in answer to its invitation.

On the sun-drenched wharf there were others who had heard the river's call. Men who were obviously the friend of idleness and labor's foe sat sunning themselves, basking in the warmth and watching the gulls sailing and dipping and darting close to the water's surface. A blue haze like a half-transparent veil hung across the opposite shore, and, softened even by the little distance that intervened, the roar of the city came in a low, rythmic, steady murmur, sounding the melody of commerce.

One there was among the loiterers who was different from the rest. He carried with him the atmosphere of the country fields. The tan was on his cheeks and across the backs of his broad hands. His strong throat looked unused to the stiff collar that fenced it in, and an unskilled touch had adjusted his white satin tie. His black coat was strained over the bulging muscles of his back and shoulders. He was a misfit to the clothes he wore, but he appeared none the less supremely satisfied and happy. One could tell that from the look of his face.

He was smoking a cigar and surveying the river with the air of one who owned the stream and all the abutting property. I recognized in him a young farmer who had occasionally brought fruit and vegetables to the house. Observing me, he was quick to take advantage of our slight acquaintance, and, smiling pleasantly, edged nearer to where I stood.

"Fine day," he said.

Being encouraged by an answering smile, he threw his cigar away and made further advances toward a conversation. He was evidently too happy to keep silent. He was in an expansive mood and wanted to talk and spread the tidings of his joy abroad.

"I'm waiting for my wife," he announced, divulging the information in a tone betraying that a wife was some thing but lately come into his possess on.

"Yep," he went on, "we're in town to do a little trading. Been buying traps for the house: carpets and chairs and some of the fancy fixings. Our trade's been worth considerable today to your stores. We've spent quite a lot, but we're going to have our home right so's not to be ashamed to have folks come to see us. My wife's a great hand for company."

He paused for breath and I, looking at his white tie, asked if he was not recently married.

"Now how did you guess?" he exclaimed. There was delight in his voice. He leaned over to speak confidentially. "We had the wedding yesterday," he whispered.

"Tell me about it," I invited, seeing that was what he wished.

He settled his elbow comfortably on the railing near which we were standing.

"It was a great time," he related. "Fiddles and folks and flowers and fodder till you couldn't rest. My wife's an only girl and her old man did things up in style."

He broke into a laugh at the memory that aroused the loungers from their sleepy meditations.

"All the fellows that wasn't married wanted Mollie," he chuckled proudly. "She's a high stepper, and a good looker, and the best kind of an all around girl. I've always been planning to marry Mollie. She had me scared for a while. There was one fellow with a rubber-tired buggy got me worried. Those rubber tires seemed to catch Mollie. I could have had one, only I was saving my money to get married on. The other fellow blew his all in. He was a for sure spender. Show and blow seem to take the girls when they've just got puppy-sense.

"The rubber tires had me worried good and hard. I got busy thinking. I couldn't lose Mollie, that was all there was to it. I felt like I owned her, and, though I'd never said as much to her, we'd always seemed more'n friends, and here came this fellow with his rubber tires trying to butt in. I thought I was going to have the luck of a looney calf, live all winter and die in the spring.

"Mollie didn't seem to notice anything was wrong. She was always friendly and natural when we were together but that was getting to be mighty seldom.

"Finally I couldn't hold in any longer. I got Mollie alone one evening and talked straight from the shoulder. 'Are you going to marry me?' said I. 'You haven't asked me,' said she, coming back at me just as straight.

"I got busy asking her right there and knocked out the rubber-tired fellow. Mollie didn't want to be married until June. 'It's bad luck to be married in May,' says she. 'Then we'll change the luck,' says I. May's a kind of beginning month and the world seems clean and new. So here we are, married and on our wedding journey. We're going to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. When ge get home the furniture'll be there and there's a snug little house of our to put it in and a nice little farm to give us a living. There aren't many young fellows so well fixed as I. Say isn't this the great world?" he said happily.

"My wife's up town buying a hat. I told her I wouldn't wait much more'n a week before I came after her." He stopped to laugh at his own wit.

"She wanted one of those red hats that's all the go. She saw the girls wearing them, and pretty soon we came to a window full of the blazers and nothing to do, but she must have one. 'All right, Mollie,' I says. 'Any color only so it's red. I'll hike to the river, it's a wonder today.' So that's how I happened to be here waiting."

A sudden fear possessed him. He took out his watch and consulted it anxiously.

"You don't suppose anything could have happened to my wife, do you? She's been gone almost an hour."

The next moment his anxious expression changed. Joy, pride and love shone from his eyes. "There's my wife now!" he exclaimed.

I turned in the direction he was gazing. A young woman was coming down the street that dips over the edge of the hill. She came toward us, tall, radiant and joyous, seeming like a goddess of May, as smiling as the morning, with the wind blowing back her garments and the scarlet hat crowning her dusky head. When she came close I saw that she was wholesomely fair, and her dark hair rippled close to her head, massing around her face as if it loved its beauty.

The young man reached out his hand and caught hers, drawing her nearer. "My wife," he said, "Mrs. John Murray."

She bowed shyly in recognition of the introduction.

"Isn't she great?" he questioned in a stage whisper.

And she, gone all a-blushing because of our admiring glances, murmured "Oh, John, aren't you ridiculous!"

I left them there, standing by the river. At the brow of the hill I turned to look back. They were side by side, gazing out over the glittering expanse of dancing waters—young, happy, fearless—with all their life together stretching before them as shining in prospect as the sun-flecked river. And the young man still had the air of one who owned most of the surrounding country.

PAYS $2,000 FOR THIS DOLLAR

Famous United States Coin of 1804 Bought by Pacific Coast Collector.

A United States dollar, now in its one hundredth year, recently began the long trip from Denver to Portland, Ore., after having laid in a Denver collection of coins for more than eighteen years. Though the dollar is about the size of those coined during the present year and contains about the same number of grains of silver, it brought in the neighborhood of $5.35 per grain of pure silver in its combination, and all this because it has been in the one form for one hundred years.

The dollar is one of the coinage of 1804, of which there are only seven known to be in existence. It was bought by the late J. V. Dexter at the Chapman sale of coins in 1885. At that time the coin had been but lately secured from a collection in Berlin being the only one of the dollars that is known to have been in a foreign collection.

Mr. Dexter paid $1,000 for the dollar, having to bid against several other collectors, the price being at that time the largest that had ever been paid for one of the coinage named. Since then one of the other coins has been sold for $1,200, a record that held good until H. G. Brown, of Portland, Ore., paid $2,000 for the coin to R. G. Parvin, who succeeded to the ownership of the Dexter collection. Mr. Parvin did not willingly part with the coin at that price, for he had held it as the key piece of his numismatic collection.

About a year ago the story of the Parvin 1804 dollar was printed in papers throughout the country. As a result Mr. Parvin has been receiving letters ever since concerning his collection of rare coins from all parts of the country. A Chicago man tried to buy the dollar, offering up to $1,500, and failed. Then a man in St. Louis tried to get it for a collection to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

During these negotiations Mr. Parvin thought he had discovered the limit of bidding and that no man would go over $1,500 in trying to get the coin. So, when he was asked to put a price upon it, he replied that he was not willing to dispose of it, but had set his price at $2,000. Mr. Brown did not wait for the slow progress of the United States mail, but telegraphed to send on the dollar. After that, telegrams came at the rate of one a day and, while Mr. Parvin was reluctantly placing the dollar in a candy box and labeling it, there came another telegram to hurry up the dollar anyway and to send it "C. O. D." if there was no other way. So the dollar started west.

The scarcity of the dollars of the 1804 vintage is explained by an accident at sea. The larger part of the silver dollars of that year, were struck off to pay United States naval officers and sailors during duty in Tripoli, North Africa, and were shipped to that place. The vessel that carried them away from this country was never heard from again, so the entire cargo is supposed to rest somewhere upon the floor of the Atlantic ocean.

Just seven copies of the dollar of that year are in existence, two lying in the mint at Philadelphia, and the others being in private collections. In 1858 some copies of the coin of 1804 were struck off, being known as "restrikes," but all but two of them were called in, the records show, and destroyed. One copy of the "restrike" is in the mint at Philadelphia and the other is owned in England. No counterfeit of the 1804 dollar was ever known.

Said an amateur numismatist the other day: "I've been studying about coins for a long time, reading all the books and treatises on the subject I could lay my hands on, and enlarge upon it, but my friend, if you ever come across an 1804 silver dollar, grapple it hard and fast. I can tell you," he said, "that one of them has a fictitious value of at least a thousand times its weight in gold, and the possessor of one who is sordid enough to wish to sell it can get a princely sum for it. I find in the libraries solid evidence of the fact that the real, pure, unalloyed 1804 dollars are among the rarest coins in the universe—I mean, of course, United States coins. There were originally some less than twenty thousand of them coined, and the few in existence today are in carefully guarded cabinets of well-to-do coin collectors."—New York Herald.

IT PUZZLED THE EXPERT.

The customs official was greatly puzzled. He knitted his brow and frowned darkly. He even tapped his foot nervously on the polished floor.

"What seems to be the difficulty?" inquired a sympathetic subordinate.

The chief turned to him with a troubled stare.

"I'm bothered," he growled. "I'm badly stumped. And yet I am the very man who classified frogs' legs as 'dressed poultry,' and admitted a coil "from Canada as household furniture."

"And what's the question now?" the subordinate respectfully asked.

The chief ran his hand through his matted hair.

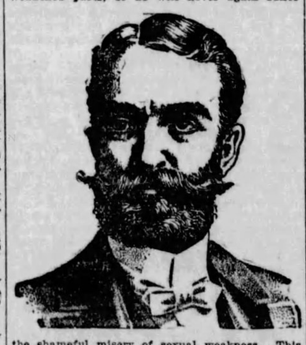
"I'm worried to death," he cried, "over the proper classification for a three-legged stool! It isn't a biped and it isn't a quadruped—and there you are!"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

No Man Is Lost

I Have Found a Philippine Remedy That Restores Vigor to Every Weak and Nervous Man—It Never Fails

TRY IT AT MY EXPENSE

I have a quick and permanent cure for men that entirely disproves all the old notions about "lost manhood." I offer to every weak man a private home treatment that will positively stop unnatural, weakening drains and impart full strength, size and vigor to the wasted and weakened parts, so he will never again suffer



the shameful misery of sexual weakness. This remarkable formula has not once failed me, and I stake my professional renown that it positively cures sexual weakness at all ages and stages of the malady quickly and forever. I care no who has failed to cure you, or what was the original cause of your weakness, whether from injury, sickness, early indiscretions, excesses, mental worry or physical overexhaustion, this remedy will surely and quickly bring back to you the joy and comfort of manly strength. VITALA is the most potent and powerful specific the world has ever known for sexual failure; purely vegetable and harmless, it stands today the only recognized cure for weak men. I fully believe in the glory of a manly man, and want every sad sufferer to reap the benefit of my discovery. Whoever may read these lines is welcome. A simple letter addressed to **Dr. Frederick Main, Lock Box 681, Jackson, Mich.,** will bring the treatment to you free by return mail. There are no C. O. D. charges to pay, now or ever, and no marks or advertisement on the plain sealed cover. All letters sacredly private. Write me today and be cured before this generous free offer is withdrawn.

WINDMILL CHURN.

Butter is made in a variety of ways by hand power, steam power, even dog power, but it is safe to say that the churn illustrated herewith is entirely a labor saving device. The laborious old hand churn has been replaced among

many enterprising farmers by a patent churn run by a dog treadmill. In the great modern dairies the butter is churned by the ton by steam or electric ity. The windmill churn, in actual use in some part of Holland, is at once a very simple and an inexpensive solution of the problem. The milk is placed in a jar or similar vessel, which is enclosed in a box, which in turn, is fixed to the axle of the windmill. The wind, of course, does the churning, and the faster the wind blows the quicker will the butter appear.

DOG WITH A RECORD.

As a globe trotter, with wanderings extending from the frigid regions of the north to the tropics, and with easting and westing that covers the farthest reaches of the American continent, six-year-old Shep has a record to be proud of.

It is something like 9,000 miles, of which considerable was on foot. Shep is a dog, a Scotch collie, the property of G. Carlton Woodward. He is of the average size and more than usually well covered with long, yellow hair, which turns to black on the tip ends.

Born somewhere in Montana, he found his way to the Klondike, where, in Dawson city, in 1902, he was purchased by Mr. Woodward, to become one of a team to draw a sled from there to Fairbanks, 650 miles away. He was bought at a bargain, too, for he cost only $50, and showed such intelligence that he was made leader of the team.

Not counting his trip from Montana to Dawson City, Shep's travels since Mr. Woodward has owned him have been as follows. From Dawson to Fairbanks, pulling a sled, 650 miles; from there down the Tanana River, by boat, 550 miles; thence up to Dawson by steamer, 750 miles; thence to White Horse, walking and sledding, 450 miles; thence to Skagway, by train, 110 miles; thence to Seattle, by boat, 1,000 miles; thence to San Francisco, by rail, 400 miles; next to Panama, where he suffered greatly from the heat, by boat; across the isthmus by rail —47 miles that took three hours—up to New York, by boat, and from there to this city, by rail, making up the 9,000 miles. The past week Shep started for the Klondike again.

Shep does his 50 miles a day walking without any trouble, if his feet are all right, and if pulling a sled he goes from 35 to 40 miles. His allowance of food while doing this work is three pounds a day of rice, oatmeal and bacon, carried on the sled for the purpose, and just what his master eats, though both of them have more than once, through the vicissitudes of fortune, been compelled to travel far on much less food.

A great many of the dogs used in the Klondike for sledding are of Shep's breed, and they seem to be good for the work. The "husky," which is the dog invented by the Hudson Bay people and originally used for the purpose, is a cross between the Newfoundland dog and the wolf. They are somewhat larger and stronger than the collies, but of not much greater endurance if the latter be acclimated.—Philadelphia Record.

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Doubly Broke.

Towne—I just saw Hunter, and he looks pretty bad. What's the matter with him, do you know?

Browne—Compound fracture.

Towne—What?

Browne—He's broke, and Miss Swellman, discovering it, broke her engagement.—Philadelphia Press.

Anent the War.

Mrs. Burton Harrison, the novelist, made in Washington the other day a rather striking comment on the Russo-Japanese war.

"The Russians," somcone said, "are bound to win. Consider how many more men they have than the Japanese."

"True enough," said Mrs. Harrison. "But after all, you know, the main question is not so much which side has the most men when the war begins as which side has the most when it ends."

"IS LOVE A DISEASE?"

Problem That Is Causing an Epidemic of Debate in London.

Englishmen are proverbial for their sober judgment of things, and the London Lancet is probably the ablest and most conservative medical journal in England. It will strike most people, therefore, as somewhat astonishing that several London newspapers, including the Lancet, have been engaged for some time past in gravely discussing the question whether the love of the sexes is a disease.

The discussion has taken a wide range, including a history of the theory, and the Lancet, in a learned article on the subject, contends that it has been held from the remotest antiquity that love is a disease and that this belief finds expression in all the Greek and Roman classics. A contributor to the same journal marshals in its support all the medical authorities, from Galen to Horatius, and even the painters of the seventeenth century, who delighted in portraying love sickness as an anaemic young woman.

The reasoning of these disputants has not yet reached us. There can be no question that the passion of love bears a strong resemblance to the abnormal condition known as hypnosis. That is to say, it is founded in delusion.

The salient features of hypnosis are a temporary suspension of one's natural taste and judgment, which makes him a phenomenon and a laughing stock to other people, and which is succeeded by a feeling of shame and embarrassment; and this is word for word descriptive of the love of the sexes. Love covers up all defects, including those which the subject, in a sane state of mind, detests; it creates a galaxy of virtue in its object which never had any existence; it is highly amusing to some people who observe it; it is certain to pass away, though sooner in some cases than others, and when it has passed away it leaves the subject wholly unable to account for the delusion and greatly distressed at the indiscretions to which it had led.

The aptness of love to mislead a person in the selection of a mate is an old theme. That delicious satirist, John Billings, wrote: "It has been said that love is blind, but there are young men of my acquaintance who can see more in their girls than I can." Accordingly writers who are not humorous tell us that the majority of married people, while thinking well of matrimony, feel that as for them they made unwise selections of mates and in fact selected those who were the exact opposites of what they needed to make them happy.

On the other hand, there are cogent reasons for repudiating the theory that love is a disease. It certainly does not stand connected with other diseases. No other disease leads to it, flows from it, or is associated with it. People who are paragons of physical and mental soundness yield to its influence. The idea of the seventeenth century painters that lovers are anaemic can only be taken as a joke.

It is obvious that love is an integral feature of human nature designed to promote mating and to prevent a humdrum and selfish mode of existence.

In any race or community the love of the sexes is the exact measure of civilization, because without it there could not be a virtuous home. If it should disappear there would disappear with it the drama, the novel, the poem and almost the entire romantic and spiritual element in life.

Whether love is a disease or not, it is a blessing, and it is safe to say that it has come to stay.—Chicago Chronicle.

NECESSARY

People May Go Without Food for Days but Not Without Sleep.

Fasters have gone without food for many days at a time but no one can go without sleep. "For a long time I have not been sleeping well often lying awake for two or three hours during the night up to three weeks ago, but now I sleep sound every night and wake up refreshed and vigorous," says a California woman.

"Do you know why? It's because I used to drink coffee but three weeks ago I cut off the coffee and began using Postum. Twice since then I have drank coffee and both times I passed a sleepless night, and so I am doubly convinced coffee caused the trouble and Postum removed it.

"My brother has been in the habit of drinking coffee three times a day. He has been troubled with sour stomach and I often would notice him getting soda from the can to relieve the distress in his stomach; lately hardly a day passed without a dose of soda for relief.

"About two weeks ago he asked me for a cup of Postum—said he liked it well enough to give up coffee and since then has been drinking Postum three times a day and says he has not once been troubled with sour stomach." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Even after this lady's experience with coffee her brother did not suspect coffee was causing his sour stomach, but easily proved it.

Coffee is not suspected in thousands of cases just like this, but it's easily proved. A 10 days trial works wonders, and of course "there's a reason."

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

The Farmstead

Questions for Answer.

The following questions are submitted to readers for answers. We do this in the hope of getting the results of actual and successful experience, which will be the most valuable answers possible.

Will some of the readers of your paper please tell me how to construct a water tank that will not freeze solid in winter time? The water is forced into the tank by a windmill.—L., Corning, N. Y.

Will some grape grower please tell me about bagging grapes?—W., Meadville, Pa.

Editorial Note.—We presume this refers to placing the developing bunches of grapes in paper bags to protect them from insects, sun, dirt, etc. We shall be glad to print answers.

Will some kind reader please give a cough remedy for a horse?—W., Coventryville, N. Y.

Will some one give the general price of rape seed and what time to sow it? Also time to sow Salzer's earliest cane?—L., Mallory, N. Y.

Will some one who has had experience please state through your valuable paper how to rid a field from cockleburrs?—M., Garretson, S. D.

Will some one tell me how to hill, with the least trouble, sweet clover? It grows tall, with very deep root. Will salt injure trees? This stuff is taking my orchard.—B., Socorro, N. M.

Eggs that have been in cold storage three or four months, how long should they keep reasonably fresh after they are taken out? What is the best thing to pack eggs in to keep several months—say four or five months?—C., Petersburg, Va.

Will some one please inform me the cause of young chicks being blemished in the following way and state the cure, if any? I have had several young chickens this spring as soon as they come out of the shell almost they could not stand on their feet, but instead they would turn backwards on their back and then could not be still, but would roll and kick around. Will some one please give me information?—N., Stanleyville, O.

Will some of The Blade readers tell me what is the matter with my shoats, and a cure for them? They first take a cough, the longer the worse, and thump just like a thumping horse. They eat well all the time up to a few days before they die.—T., Rockville, N. C.

I want to ask the readers of The Blade in regards to a heifer which I have. She is almost two years old and through the day she swells under the jaw just as if she was pumped full of air. At night the swelling all goes out, except a small lump down at the point of the jaw. What is the matter with her and also a cure?—C., Mt. Union, Pa.

Will some one state what ailed my colt and the remedy? The colt was five days old and appeared to be all right the night before. In the morning it tried to nurse, but it seemed as though its jaws were stiff, trembled in its fore parts, and its mouth was very heavily. It continually kept shifting from one hind foot to the other and seemed to be sore in its flank. It never had an operation of its bowels up to the time it died. I injected warm water, but it seemed to do no good.—E., Conway Springs, Kan.

Is it possible to graft the scions of a chestnut onto an oak? Is it practicable? I live in a country well timbered with oak, but no chestnut, and any information on this subject would be appreciated.—V., White Cloud, Mich.

Will some one give me advice? I have two cows that chew boards or anything they can pick up in the barnyard. My yard is board fenced and they gnaw it. They are poor in flesh. Will be thankful if some one will tell me what to do for it.—N., Shepherd, Mich.

I have a fine sow which cannot use her hind legs. I wish to know what to do. She has six pigs, and is fat. I have given turpentine and arsenic in vain. Please lay this before the readers of The Blade.—M., Whitehall, Ind.

I would like to know if there is any sure cure for lumpy jaw—one that would remove the lump from the jaw?—L., Pekin, Ind.

I have a valuable dog which at times suffers from spasms. He foams at the mouth, drops tremblingly to the ground, shakes all over, with stiff legs, and after about 15 minutes' suffering, turns on his stomach, dragging himself along on his front legs, while the hind legs still remain stiff. After that he gets up and appears very exhausted. He is poor looking. The dog got kicked on his head by a horse. I would like to know what I can do for the betterment of this animal and give my best thanks beforehand for good advice.—B., Acme, Ore.

The Carpet-Beetle.

Kindly tell me the origin of the buffalo bug? Is it a small bug like a "lady bug?"—B., Ashtabula, O.

The correct name of this insect in anthrenus scrophulariae. It is a beetle of the family dermertidae. It is called the carpet-beetle, because it destroys carpets and other woolen fabrics. It was brought from Europe to the United States within a recent period, probably in the baggage of emigrants. It is about 3 millimeters in length, short-oval in form, the under side densely covered with white scales, the upper side black, beautifully variegated with red and white scales. The larva is larger, about the length of the common house fly, dirty white in color, and easily recognized by the tufts of rather long, stiff hairs on the sides, and at the ends of the body.

Peanuts.

Will some one please let me know to which plant family the peanut belongs, their nutritious properties when raw (not cooked), and in the roasted state, and give information as to their culture.—B., Acme, Oregon.

The peanut is a leguminous plant, arachis hypogaea. The genus arachis comprises seven species, the other six being natives of Brazil. The native country of the seventh, our common peanut, is doubtful; some regard it as indigenous to western Africa.

As to the remainder of your inquiry, write to the "Secretary of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.," and ask him to send you Farmers' Bulletin No. 25, on "Peanuts—Their Culture and Uses." It will be sent free.

The Bean Weevil.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell J., of Catlett Station, Va., to thresh his beans and put sassafras bark with them. Then he will not be bothered with weevil.—C., Moundsville, W. Va.

Peanut Culture

Editor Farmstead:—Tell R. D., of West Virginia, to plant his peanuts in small hills, so as to keep the bloom covered up with dirt. Cover the bloom every morning before the sun rises. By so doing, you will have a hill waist high at digging time, full of nice peatnuts. I raised a hill in 1901 that had a flour barrel full in it. I took them when dug, scalded them, and then put them out to dry. When dry I put them in a barrel for winter use.—R., Conders, W. Va.

A Silly Superstition.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you please tell me if the old theory is true that milking a cow on the ground dries her up, and if so, why?—W., Myrtle, Idaho.

Of course there is no truth in it. The fact is startling that so many people, here in the knowledge of the twentieth century, believe so many old follies, and have so many superstitions that have come directly down, from parent to child, from the period when all Europe was heathen.

What Ails His Cow.

Editor Farmstead:—Tell W., of Marquette, Wyo., that what ails his cow is curable. If he will go back a couple of months in his files of the Blade, he will find the whole thing explained, and sure remedies given. Rub salt on them, repeating daily; or make a slit with a sharp knife and get the grub out.—W., Pataskala, O.

Planting Small Potatoes.

Editor Farmstead:—I have been an interested reader of your valuable paper for several years, this being my second time to write. I wish to answer the reply to N. T. R., of Robinson's Mills, given by E., of Harlan, Ky., relative to planting small potatoes. The simile he used is not at all applicable. I will not deny at this time that it is wise to plant large potatoes; neither do I admit the same. I have raised potatoes in limited acreage for twenty years; always planted small potatoes, and always succeeded when others did, and sometimes when others did not. Near me, at the present time, is a successful potato-grower who always plants small seed when he can get enough—and for fear of a scarcity, he sometimes plants a patch late, in order to have enough small ones to plant. He is a successful grower, always gets top price, and sometimes a premium on account of quality. Now this is practice. I will give theory if this escapes the waste basket.

Will some reader (who knows) give a cure for what I call "loll tongue" in a horse? The mare is 10 years old, don't know how long she has been addicted to the habit. There is no need to recommend a bit with a paddle on it, for I am using one now without any effect.—S., Marion, Ind.

Chicken Cholera.

Editor Farmstead: I noticed in your paper of April 21 an article from H., of Talbotts, Tenn., pur

Sick and Helpless Come Unto Me.

I Have Discovered the Marvelous Secret of Life and I Give It Free to You.

My Mission on Earth is to Heal the Sick and Cure the Weak and Hopeless—Come Unto Me That I May Give You Health and Life and Youth.

Send No Money. Simply Send Your Name and Address and I Will Send You Free Enough of My Vital Life Fluid, the Most Marvelous Compound Ever Discovered to Convince You of Its Mysterious Unfailing Power.

I have discovered the marvelous secret of life, and with it I can make you well, no matter what your sickness. I can make you strong and well, no matter how weak or crippled you are. With my Vital Life Fluid, the secret of which is known only to me, I cure nearly every known ailment of the human flesh. I believe there is no ill or ailment under the sun which my marvelous Vital Life Fluid

DR. C. S. FERRIS.

He Has Discovered the "Secret of Life" for He Cures All Diseases With His Marvelous Vital Life Fluid.

will not banish, for it has time and again restored to the perfect bloom of health a host of poor and unfortunate sufferers.

I do not seek to demonstrate a theory. I have no time for that, for I am accomplishing facts. I am curing thousands who have given up all hope of life. I am bringing joy and happiness into hundreds of homes. If you suffer from kidney and liver disease, lung and stomach or heart trouble, consumption, constipation, rheumatism, neuralgia, blood and skin diseases, catarrh, bronchitis, paralysis, diabetes, syphilis, lost vitality, nervous debility, insomnia, blood poison, anaemia, female weakness and ailments, eczema or salt rheum, headaches, backache, nervousness, fevers, coughs, colds, asthma or any disease or weakness of the vital organs, come unto me and I will cure you and make you well. The wicked may scoff and cry "fake," but the people whom I have snatched from the very jaws of death and have restored to health and strength and health are living witnesses to the everlasting power of my matchless Vital Life Fluid, and I rest the whole proof of my power and the truth of my claims on them. Believe them and ye will believe me. To me and my marvelous remedy all systems and all diseases seem alike. It matters not how long you have been afflicted; it matters not how hopeless and helpless you may be; it matters not what doctors have said or what remedies have failed to cure you; it matters not whether you have faith, my Vital Life Fluid is life itself and will banish all disease. I have brought thousands back to life and health and none need perish, for I will send to every sufferer some of my priceless Vita Life Fluid absolutely free. That is my duty, and I will perform its miraculous cures right before your own eyes. Write and tell me what you wish to be cured of, and I will cure you. I will send you the marvelous Vital Life Fluid that will make you as strong and healthy as if disease had never touched you. Write me today. Never mind the scoffings of your friends. Your life may be at stake and you not know it. They cannot save you, but I can save you, and I will if you will only let me. My private address is Dr. C. S. Ferris, 5143 Strawn Building, Cleveland, Ohio, and I personally assure every person who writes me, be they rich or poor, a prompt and courteous answer and enough of my precious Vital Life Fluid free to convince them that I have truly discovered the secret of long life and perfect health.

GOING TO THE FRONT IN '61

Then one day in '61 they formed in the town a "soldier company" to go to the "front." No one knew much about it—nor where the front was. No one doubted that it was to be a great frolic—no one but Betsy. And there, in the front rank, all together, as brothers should be, stood Betsy's five boys. And, as if this was not enough, there was John, too! With yellow chevrons on his sleeves—and a sword at his side—brave as a lion and proud as a major-general. Company corporal! Alas, perhaps the privates, too, might have carried swords had there been enough to go 'round. John stood it as long as he could. For more than a week he swore that he would stay at home and take care of Betsy. He was too old to frolic. But he went to the drill ground every day. Once or twice he drilled with them when some one was absent. He developed such a genius for military affairs that the captain went to Betsy and voiced John's yearnings—it was for his country that he wanted to fight—it was his duty to fight—it was a privilege to fight—it was a wife's duty—and so on.

She let John go, too. For, after all, it was only a great frolic.

So they marched away to the tune of "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and the little mother went home to wait. It was very lonely from the first hour, and she willingly took up her work again. They scolded her when she wept, so she tried not to. They told her she ought not only to be willing to let them go, but be glad. She tried to think that she was glad. But in her heart she rebelled dismally. "We are coming, Father Abraham!" had been the key—and her boys, too, had said, with a new light in their faces, which she, a woman, did not, could not, would not understand, that they were going to fight for their country. Go and fight for their country when they might work for her—when they might have those feasts every Sunday—when she could darn their stockings—mend their clothes—have her arms about them—theirs about her—give them warm beds and plenty of food—and the country would give them poor food—poor clothes—the ground to sleep on—and no Sundays to come home! She could not understand it. No woman who is a mother can. She thought of possible wounds to their splendid bodies—of them lying stark in the night upon some battlefield—of burial unknown in some vast trench—of fever—of terror—of hospitals—and even of the coming home—no more her boys—no more! Soldiers, then, soldiers with high beards and rough voices. She never once thought of them coming home dead.

But still, as they went, she prayed blindly.

"God bless you and keep you, my boys, and send you back to me as you go—good boys. Father Abraham, they are my all—every one on earth I love. Send them back as you receive them."

It seemed cruel—it was cruel—that her prayer should be so utterly denied her—that they should all be killed. But so it fell out.—Metropolitan Magazine.

Betrayed.

Maj. Wheatley, erstwhile warrior, now married, but still well known along the Rialto, had a surprise in store for him on Broadway the other night.

A swarthy man, dressed in Hindoo garb, appeared on the Milky Way and began to illustrate the workings of a mysterious oriental puzzle which he was selling for five cents. Every time he sold a puzzle he bowed in true oriental fashion, at the same time muttering:

"Salaam all kum."

Maj. Wheatley stopped to see what was doing. Almost immediately his eyes encountered those of the Hindoo juggler, who stared hard at him.

"If I am not mistaken," said the major, "that man comes from my old home in Georgia."

At the same moment the "Hindoo" juggler's face expanded in a broad grin.

"Lawd," he cried, "ef 'tain't Marse Wheatley."—New York Times.

Question Bureau

RULES.—1.—Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2.—Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions all on the same subject, but not different subjects. 3.—The editor of the Bureau is not allowed to give the address of any person or firm, nor about the reliability of any person or firm, nor where you can buy anything or sell anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4.—We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest; and will not answer any questions concerning prices of old coins, stamps, etc. 5.—Don't ask replies by mail. If a question is of general interest to our readers, we will reply in print, but never by mail.

Babylon's Hanging Gardens.

Please describe the hanging gardens of Babylon.—W. E., Watonga, Okla.

Babylon was situated on a flat plain, without any hills. The story is that one of its kings married as his queen a native of Media, who longed for something in this flat country to remind her of her mountain home. The king built the so-called "hanging gardens." It was an artificial mound, 400 feet on each side, built of brick. The sides were sloping, and terraced and each terrace covered with earth and planted to trees and shrubs. The appearance was that of a hill clothed with verdure.

We often wonder why there is so much interest shown in ancient things, when we have today so many more wonderful. A modern city business block 400 feet square, built with sky-scrapers, and modern structures, is far more wonderful and costly than these "hanging gardens." Any of the great buildings at the St. Louis fair is more wonderful than any of the wonders of the ancient world.

Pennsylvania's Lake Erie Shore.

I notice in the Weekly Blade of May 5 a question from R. A., Pittsfield, Pa., in regard to Pennsylvania's Lake Erie shore.

You will pardon me for offering unsolicited facts. The original boundary between New York and Pennsylvania extended from the northwest corner of New Jersey along the center of the Delaware river to the 42nd parallel of north latitude, thence west to Lake Erie. On November 8, 1774, a commission was appointed to make the survey. The work was begun but never completed until after the Revolution. In 1781 New York ceded to the general government the lands to which it had claim lying west of a meridian extending through the western extremity of Lake Ontario. These lands constitute the tract since known as the Triangle. In 1792 the United States sold this to Pennsylvania, which gave to that state 202,180 acres of land, 30 miles of coast, and an excellent harbor at Erie.

It may not be out of place to mention that Brigadier General Irvine, a friend of Washington, was largely influential in acquiring this tract for the state of Pennsylvania, in acknowledgment of which the legislature of the state presented him a large tract of land in Warren county at the mouth of the Broken Straw, and where Irvinston is now situated.—J. E. H., Marengo, Ill.

President Must Be a Native.

Can a foreign-born man become president if he is serving as a member of the cabinet? If not, who would become president if the president and vice-president would die, and a foreign-born man be the next cabinet officer?—H. S. B., Lewisburg, Pa.

The constitution of the United States requires that the president shall be a native-born citizen of the United States. That answers your question. For the constitution is supreme, and congress can pass no law that would, in its effect, alter the constitution.

Consequently, should both president and vice-president die, and the first cabinet officer be foreign-born, or not 35 years of age, he would be constitutionally ineligible, and the next cabinet officer who possessed the constitutional qualifications for the presidency would become president.

The law of congress vesting the succession in the cabinet officers, recognizes this by declaring that the act applies only to such cabinet officers who shall have been appointed by the advice and consent of the senate, and who are eligible under the constitution to the presidency. However, this provision is not needed, for the constitution is the supreme law of the land.

Palmer and Buckner Vote.

Please give the number of votes of the Palmer and Buckner ticket received in the last presidential election; also the number of electors, if any.—A. W. A., Guin, Ala.

There was no Palmer and Buckner ticket at the last presidential election. They were candidates in 1896, not in 1900. Their total vote in the United States was 133,148, and there were no Palmer and Buckner electors chosen.

Plurality and Majority.

What is the difference between a plurality vote and a majority vote?—F. E. T., Eastport, Mich.

Suppose there is a public meeting of 30 persons. Three men are named for chairman, and a vote is taken. A gets 14 votes, B gets 10, and C gets 6. No one has a majority. A has a plurality—that is, he has more than either of the other candidates. He has not a majority, because a majority means 'more than half of the total vote."

But suppose the vote stood: A 16, B 10, C 4. A then has a majority; for half of 30 is 15, and he has more than 15.

If there were but two candidates, A and B, and the vote stood: A 20, B 10, then A would have a majority.

The world plurality is used when there are more than two candidates, and the winner has more than any other candidate. The word majority is used only when the winner has a majority of all the votes—that is, more than half.

Please observe the rule—only one subject at a time—not two or more questions on unrelated subjects. This rule is necessary, or we would be swamped for lack of room.

Probably Induction.

There are two telephone lines coming out from Wilbur—one on one side of the road and one on the other, both on the top wires of the fences. Will you please tell me how it is that they can hear us talking some times on the other line, and we can hear them talking sometimes on our lines? Some say the sound goes through the ground. Are they right? The wires are not connected in any place.—C. G. G., Wilbur, Wash.

The most likely cause is that it is due to induction. Induction simply means this: When an electric current passes through an insulated wire, it "induces" a weaker current in another insulated wire parallel to it. Induction was formerly a great bother on telephone lines in cities, and is gotten rid of by making a return metallic circuit for each wire, instead of having the return through the earth.

Another possibility is that, in damp weather, there is a leakage of current down a damp or wet post, through the ground, and reaching the other wire in the same way. As you tell nothing about insulation, etc., we are unable to say whether this may be so or not.

We Can't Repeat.

D. S., Starksboro, t.: See article on radium in Bureau of Blade of May 5. We can not repeat answers.

A. H. H., Osgood, C.: For account of relative strength of the navies of the world, see Bureau of Blade of March 3. We can not reprint.

J. W. T., Edenton, Ky.: See answer headed "Widows' Pensions," in Bureau of April 21.

Martin Van Buren.

In some recent papers I see Martin Van Buren spoken of as a Vice President. Was he not regularly elected President over Harrison in 1836, and did not Harrison beat him in 1840?—Subscriber, Halstead, Kansas.

Did it never occur to you that a politician, in the course of a long career, may fill a number of different offices in succession. Martin Van Buren was one of that class. He served two terms in the New York state senate, then attorney general of the state, then United States senator from New York, 1821-28; governor of New York, 1828-29; secretary of state under President Jackson, 1829-31; elected Vice President in 1832, for Jackson's second term; elected President in 1836, defeating Wm. H. Harrison, Hugh L. White and Daniel Webster; was defeated by Harrison in 1840.

Forms of Lightning.

D. H. B., Spring Hill, Kan.: A discharge of lightning, in the great majority of cases, is in a crooked line, exactly like the discharge of electricity between the two poles of a static electrical machine. Rarely there is a phenomenon called ball lightning, which has the appearance of a ball of fire, which disappears with an explosion. We have no idea whether the phenomenon you describe was of this nature or not.

The Word "Corn."

Please tell me whether the so-called Indian corn that we cultivate originated in America; or is it the same corn spoken of in Job, Genesis and others places in the Old and New Testaments?—J. A. P., Johnsen City, Tenn.

Indian corn, or maize, is a native of America, and was unknown in the Old World until after the discovery of this continent by Columbus. Hence, the word "corn" in the Bible never means Indian corn.

When the Bible was translated into English, it was by translators living in England, and they used the word "corn" in the sense in which the English use it today. When an Englishman says "corn" he means any grain used for breadstuffs—wheat, barley, rye and oats. In Scotland, "corn" generally means oats.

Where the word "corn" is used in the Bible, it may mean wheat, barley, spelt, millet or dourra. The translators followed English usage, and instead of giving the specific name of the grain, where given in the original, used "corn." If you will read "grain" instead, you will get the correct idea.

Birthplaces of the Presidents.

Please give name and birth place of each president of the United States.—D. M. J., Cowen, W. Va.

George Washington, Westmoreland Co., Virginia.
John Adams, Quincy, Mass.
Thomas Jefferson, Shadwell, Va.
James Madison, Port Conway, Va.
James Monroe, Westmoreland Co., Va.
John Quincy Adams, Quincy, Mass.
Andrew Jackson, Union Co., N. C.
Martin Van Buren, Kinderhook, N. Y.
Wm. H. Harrison, Berkeley, Va.
John Tyler, Greenway, Va.
James K. Polk, Mecklenburg Co., N. C.
Zachary Taylor, Orange Co., Va.
Millard Fillmore, Summerhill, N. Y.
Franklin Pierce, Hillsboro, N. H.
James Buchanan, Cove Gap, Pa.
Abraham Lincoln, Larue Co., Ky.
Andrew Johnson, Raleigh, N. C.
U. S. Grant, Point Pleasant, Ohio.
R. B. Hayes, Delaware, O.
James A. Garfield, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio.
Chester A. Arthur, Fairfield, Vt.
Grover Cleveland, Caldwell, N. J.
Benjamin Harrison, North Bend, Ohio.
William McKinley, Niles, Ohio.
Theodore Roosevelt, New York City.

Count Von Waldersee.

Who had the chief command of the allied forces in China at the time of the Boxer trouble in 1900?—J. C. R., Hartington, Neb.

It was Count Alfred von Waldersee, of the German army. He was born in 1832; chief of the general staff of the 10th army corps in the Franco-Prussian war; quartermaster general and deputy of the chief of staff in 1881; succeeded von Moltke as chief of staff in 1888; commander of the 9th army corps in 1891; inspector general of the 3rd army corps in 1898; field marshal in 1899; commander in chief of the allied forces in China in 1900; died in 1904.

Alexander the Great.

Please give an account of Alexander the Great.—H. N. W., Bainbridge, N. Y.

Alexander III, surnamed the Great, was born at Pella, Macedonia, 356 B. C.; died at Babylon, 323 B. C., in his 33d year. He was the son of Philip, and a pupil of the philosopher Aristotle. He fought at the battle of Cheronaea in 338; succeeded to teh throne of Macedonia in 336; subjugated Thrace and Illyria, and made himself master of all Greece in 335. In 334 started on his eastern expedition, gaining the victory of the Granicus that year, and that of Issus in 333; captured Tyre and Gaza, occupied Egypt and founded Alexandria in 332; overthrew the Persian empire at the battle of Arbela in 331; conquered the eastern provinces of Persia in the next five years, and invaded India in 326. He returned to Persia in 324, and died the next year of his excesses.

William Morgan.

H. G. M., Russellville, Tenn.: In 1826 William Morgan, a mechanic of Batavia, Green county, N. Y., prepared to publish a book containing the secrets of the Masonic order. He was arrested for debt. On his release he was at once hurried to a closed carriage an taken to Niagara. He was never again heard from. Some time afterward a body, asserted by some to be his, was found in the river below the falls. The affair created a vast deal of excitement. We know nothing as to the authenticity of his book. "Riding the goat" is a silly joke.

International Date Line.

Please describe fully the international date line.—I. H. H., Grafton, W. Va.

Traveling around the earth westward, one gains a day; traveling around it eastward he loses a day. To avoid the confusion of dates which would result, the maritime powers of the world have agreed on a line as the point where the day changes. Crossing this line, going east, a day is added, and going west a day is dropped.

This lines comes south through Bering sea, southwest part of the Aleutian islands, on the 172d meridian of east longitude to the 15th parallel of north latitude, east on that to the 156th meridian west, south on it to the 15th parallel of south latitude, west to meridian 155 degrees west, south to the tropic of Capricorn and thence southwest.

Formation of Limestone.

There is a mountain of lime rock here, near the coast, composed of sea shells and 90 per cent is lime. Is all lime rock composed of the same material?—U. B. V., Lompoc, Cal.

All limestone rock has been formed by the deposit of shells on the bottom of the sea, going on through countless centuries. In some limestones the shells remain, and are so large as to be easily recognizable. Others are formed of the shells of minute shell fish, often of microscopic size. The mountain of which you speak was once the sea bottom, and has been raised to its present elevation by the cooling and consequent shrinking of the earth.

French Aid in the Revolution.

French fleets and armies materially helped Washington to bring the revolutionary war to a close favorable to this country. How could Washington, as president, consistently refuse to help France in her war against England, Spain and Holland, which occurred a short time later, thus incurring her ill-will and resentment?—W. S., Hamburg, Iowa.

The rules that would ordinarily govern men in their individual and private relations with one another, cannot be applied arbitrarily to conduct between nations. If A assists B in his private affairs, B should help A in a return, if he has opportunity; but it does not follow that if one country helps another in a war, that the latter is to go to war subsequently to help the first. War is too costly and risky to be entered upon because of friendship.

Then you must remember that France did not go to war simply because of friendship for the English colonies in America. Louis XVI was the French monarch, and he was a believer in the divine rights of kings and opposed to popular government. England was not only at war with us, but with Spain and Holland as well, and Louis joined in, for reasons of European policy, as well as to deal a blow at her hereditary enemy, Great Britain.

After our revolution came the French revolution, with the beheading of King Louis and his queen, and the fearful butcheries of the Reign of Terror. It would have been in the last degree unwise for the United States, weak as we then were, to involve ourselves in war to aid the French republic, under such incapable men as were at the head of her government. Washington's course was wise. But you must remember that the President has not the power to declare war. Congress must do that. Washington could not have gone to war to help France; nor could he have prevented it being done if congress had been foolish enough to involve us in the struggle.

Rip Van Winkle.

Please tell me if there was such a man as Rip Van Winkle, and if so, did he sleep twenty years?—C. M., Stanton, Mich.

You should certainly be wise enough to ynow that a living person could not sleep twenty years. There never was a Rip Van Winkle. The entire story is fiction, written by Washington Irving.

The Zodiac.

Please give me the origin of the twelve zodiacal signs, and what they govern? The almanac speaks of these signs, and I can find no one who is able to answer this question.—W. A. S., Cleveland, Tenn.

The term zodiac originally meant the belt, around the heavens, of twelve constellations, through which the sun appears to pass in one year. It was probably arranged by Babylonian astronomers about 2,100 years before Christ. But you must distinguish between the signs and the constellations. Though they were the same at that time. The precession of the equinoxes has carried the signs backward, and now each sign is 25 degrees behind the corresponding constellation.

The printing of the "signs" is a catchpenny device of the publishers of patent medicine almanacs, catering to a heathen superstition, which no Christian can believe and still remain a Christian. The "signs" govern nothing. It is all heathenish folly, and we regret if The Blade has any reader who believes in "signs."

Trade Reciprocity.

Please explain what is meant by reciprocity, as applied to trade with other nations. My dictionary does not explain it fully, and when in doubt of anything I always ask The Blade.—A. B. W., Van Wert, Iowa.

Well, take as an illustration the reciprocity treaty with Cuba, the full details of which are given in the Bureau of Blade of April 21.

Cuba's chief products are sugar and tobacco. All sugar and tobacco imported into the United States have to pay a duty. Cuba has to import wheat, flour, butter, cheese, cotton cloths, machinery and a vast number of other things her people require, but do not produce. On all these imports she requires a duty to be paid.

Now, the reciprocity arrangement is simply this: We reduce the duty on all Cuban sugar and tobacco 20 per cent; Cuba reduces her duty on our flour, machinery, cotton goods, etc., 20 per cent. That is reciprocity. To reciprocate is to give an advantage in return for an advantage given you.

Graphite.

J. G. G., Porterville, Cal.: Graphite, also called black lead and plumbago, is a mineral composed of nearly pure carbon. The lead of an ordinary lead pencil is made of graphite, and this gives you a good idea of its appearance and color. Its name "graphite" is from the Greek word graphein, to write, because of its extensive use in pencils. It is used as a lubricant, for stove blacking, for making crucibles to be used in intense heat, and for many other scientific purposes. There is always a market for it, but we know nothing of prices, etc. Consult some mining engineer or assayer. He should be able to help you.

Traps for Girls.

There recently appeared anarticle in a newspaper, warning girls not to answer advertisements purporting to offer work to them in St. Louis, thus enabling them to attend the exposition—the real object being to decoy them for immoral purposes. Does not the law interfere with such a fiendish practice, and protect innocent, though ignorant girls, or is the vice connived at? It appears that public sentiment is not so intolerant of this form of iniquity as of some others.—Subscriber, Gallon, O.

The law certainly takes cognizance of such offenses, but the difficulty is, the officials at St. Louis, who alone can take up cases against such scoundrels, know nothing of these advertisements, which are printed in papers in distant parts of the country, not in the St. Louis papers. The law will interfere, of course, but proper information must be filed in any legal case. Miss Helen Gould is at the head of an organization for the protection of girls at the fair; a number of organizations in St. Louis and doing all they can. There is no conniving at vice.

"Sink Holes."

L. W., Catawba, W. Va.: In all limestone regions, underground caves are found. Ages ago, the water from rains, percolating through cracks and faults in the limestone, gradually dissolved the lime, and in the course of geologic ages formed these great caverns, such as the Mammoth Cave in Kentucky, and many others in the Cumberland mountains of Tennessee. In all such regions "sinks" or "sink holes" are found. These are funnel-shaped cavities on the surface which communicate with the caves and underground streams. No doubt those you mention are the same.

Miscellaneous.

A. B., Stroud, Okla.: In Matthew xxiii, 2, Jesus says "the scribes and the Pharisees sit in Moses' seat," etc. Moses was the lawgiver to the Jews. Jesus was a Jew, and at that time talking to Jews. He simply told that that these men were the proper interpreters of the law of Moses. He was not speaking of an actual sitting place. For example, one might refer to Chief Justice Fuller, of the supreme court of the United States, as "sitting in the seat of the great John Marshall, the first chief justice." So Jesus told them to obey what the scribes and Pharisees said, for they were the proper interpreters of the law of Moses; but not to do as they did.

W. H. A., Solitude, N. C.: No one knows.

B. B. F., Turman, Va.: Sorry, but we cannot print them, even if we had them, which we have not.

C. B., Wilbur, Wash.: Frederick Douglass died Feb. 20, 1895.

E. K. Y., Middlefork, O.: We cannot print state laws. See rules. Apply to your game warden.

J. B. V., Eshcol, Pa.: We never heard of her, as her name is not given in any reference work. Probably the story is a bit of fiction.

J. W., Cincinnati, O.: We cannot explain. It is as much of a mystery to us as to you.

J. R., White Cottage, O.: We know of nobody who deals in such things.

M. T. K., Fitzgerald, Ga.: A coachman is a servant; riding behind him does not mean social equality, as our southern friends define it. Your reference to the president we do not understand.

P. L., Alpha, Tenn.: We have not the slightest idea whether any of the powers would interfere in case Russia wins, and would try to annex Corea or Japan. Do you think the United States ought to involve herself in a war that would cost hundreds of millions and thousands of lives for that reason?

P. R. S., Wellsburg, W. Va.: Employ a lawyer to recover the money, if it is worth the expense. If not, drop it.

W. E. W., Hannah, Ala.: Phosphoric acid is composed of phosphorus and oxygen, and any druggist can order it for you.

E. H., Harrison, Neb.: If you wish to bring murderers to justice, go to the prosecuting attorney of the county in which the crime occurred, and make affidavit. The president has no authority in the matter, nor the postoffice department, for you can't do that by letter.

O. J. R., Gibben Glade, Pa.: The word faith occurs in the Bible 220 times. Don't ask such childish questions. What does it matter to you or to anybody else?

W. G. C., Grafton, W. Va.: We have not the data at hand to answer.

M. C. L., Morgantown, Ga.: That point is settled. The plans are adopted and will be carried out.

C. J. H., Burton, O.: No one can tell. It is too far in the future. The payment of debts is a good thing, for man or nation.

P. W. H., Toluca, N. C.: Perhaps the best way would be to address a letter to Hon. John T. Doyle, Secretary U. S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C.

J. S. C., Livingston, Wis.: The internal revenue law requires the stamp on a cigar box to be thoroughly mutilated when the box is emptied, prohibits the use of the boxes a second time for cigars, or changing cigars from one box to another, but does not require the box destroyed.

D. M., Greensburg, Kan.: A cadet at West Point receives $500 salary per year, and buys his own food, clothing, and other personal necessaries. All navy officers have their own civilian suits.

J. B., Redlands, Cal.: There is no test of propriety in English but the usage of the best speakers and writers. "There is no doubt it will rain," and "There is no doubt that it will rain," are certainly according to the best usage. To use "but" or "but that" after doubt is not good.

L. M. H., Galt, Mo.: The story you send about Gen. McClellan is false, and like a thousand other war-time stories about different commanders.

J. Q. A., Amy, Mich.: We have not the facts.

E. S., Burlington, Pa.: The inception of Buffalo's Pan-American Exposition was a desire to exploit the use of Niagara Falls to furnish electrical power, and from that grew the idea of an industrial exposition of the three Americas. No exposition "pays," in dollars and cents.

Miss Alice Bailey, of Atlanta, Ga., tells how she was permanently cured of inflammation of the ovaries, and escaped the surgeon's knife, by the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

The universal indications of the approach of woman's great enemy, inflammation and disease of the ovaries, are a dull throbbing pain, accompanied by a sense of tenderness and heat low down in the side, with occasional shooting pains. On examination it may be found that the region of pain will show some swelling. This is the first stage of inflammation of the ovaries.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I wish to express my gratitude for the restored health and happiness **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound** has brought into my life.

"I had suffered for three years with terrible pains at the time of menstruation, and did not know what the trouble was until the doctor pronounced it **inflammation of the ovaries,** and proposed an operation.

"I felt so weak and sick that I felt sure that I could not survive the ordeal, and so I told him that I would not undergo it. The following week I read an advertisement in the paper of your Vegetable Compound in such an emergency, and so I decided to try it. Great was my joy to find that I actually improved after taking two bottles, so I kept taking it for ten weeks, and at the end of that time I was cured. I had gained eighteen pounds and was in excellent health, and am now.

"You surely deserve great success, and you have my very best wishes."—MISS ALICE BAILEY, 50 North Boulevard, Atlanta, Ga.

Another woman saved from a surgical operation by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Read what she says:—

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I cannot thank you enough for what your Vegetable Compound has done for me. If it had not been for your medicine, I think I would have died.

"I will tell you how I suffered. I could hardly walk, was unable to sleep or eat. Menstruation was irregular. At last I had to stay in my bed, and flowed so badly that they sent for a doctor, who said I had **inflammation of the ovaries,** and must go through an operation, as no medicine could help me, but I could not do that.

"I received a little book of yours, and after reading it, I concluded to try **Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound,** and I am now a well woman. I shall praise your medicine as long as I live, and also recommend the same to anyone suffering as I was."—MRS. MINNIE OTTOSON, Otho, Iowa.

All sick women would be wise if they would take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and be well.

The Sunday School

A YOUNG MAN'S WILD OATS

The International Sunday School Lesson for May 15 Is: "The Prodigal Son." Luke 15:11-24.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS.

This story is one of the most familiar pieces of literature in existence. And the facts which it portrays in ancient guise have been enacted every year of every age. Through all the centuries the Prodigal Son has been a present problem.

This story is a parable; it is told less for its facts than for its teachings. It is a sermon story upon the love of God. Jesus told it as the climax of three parables of divine love, the others being the parables of the Lost Sheep and the Lost Coin. To be understood, it should be recalled that the parables were given as an answer to the Pharisees, who objected to the way Jesus consorted with publicans and sinners.

Youth's Adventuresomeness.

"A certain man had two sons, and the younger one of them said to his father, Father, give me the portion of thy substance that falleth to me." It was the younger son who thus began the prodigal's course. His blood was hot, his self-assurance was great, and his impatience fretted under the constraints of home life. He had a big boy's notions about that indefinite thing called the "world." Possibly, too, that elder brother had something to do with the younger one's desire to leave the homestead. The former hadn't spunk enough to do any wandering himself; he was one of those small, mean souls whose sinning runs in the grooves of narrow censoriousness and self-righteousness. To live in the house with him must have been almost enough to make a prodigal of anybody.

So with his one-third of his father's wealth in his possession, the young man set out from the old home. The father did not restrain him; he could not if the son was ever to grow to manhood. The father could not bequeath manhood to his boy along with a fortune. The boy must win that by his own experiences. God might blot out evil from the world, but it would become a world of weaklings. It is where the struggle for existence is hardest that souls are hardiest. Until we combat there is no character. The prodigal's father was wise enough to see that the young man had to win manhood for himself.

The Boy Who Goes "Out West."

The near seems commonplace; the remote appears attractive. The prodigal might have stayed at home and had a good time and worked out his liberty. But no, he must take his journey "into a far country." And thousands of dissatisfied boys have gone "out west," thinking that life and fortune would be easier under changed conditions. They have learned—and fortunately, many of them in time to profit by the lesson—that the same virtues which command success in one condition command it in another.

It was a "far country" indeed, to which the prodigal went. As the sequel proved, it was far from happiness, helpfulness, friends and love. The "far country" is like a mirage, which lures the eager traveler on to a waterless desert.

The Fool and His Money.

It is to be remembered that this young man was only a young man. His blunders and sins were the blunders of immaturity. His improvidence was characteristic. The inheritance slipped stupid through his fingers easily; he thought it would last forever, as many another young man with money has thought. So he gave himself to "a good time," which for that term usually implies, meant being bad. He had the same notion of pleasure that thousands of young men in our own time hold. In riotous dissipation, in extravagance and evil companionship, he thought to find pleasure; but this sort of cup has dregs of bitterness at the bottom. "Good times" usually turn out bad. The journey of life has as few real pleasures for those who "go the pace" as a landscape has beauties for the scorching bicyclist.

Penniless and Friendless.

It is the man without a dollar who realizes the hard times. After the Prodigal had spent all, famine overtook him in a hurry. This seemed a hardship, but it was the beginning of the youth's real prosperity. "He began to be want," which was good for him, for it stripped him down to his real worth. Now came his chance to prove himself; for the first time he was fairly on the scales. Prior to this he had been weighed along with his money bags and with his father's influence; now he would learn what he really was worth. The revelation was not very flattering, although it was well worth while. The hard test of circumstances proved the young man's market value to be only that of a swineherd. What a fall was there! His young Exquisite, this liberal giver of lavish feasts, only a swineherd! Still, it is better for a man to know what he really is worth, however great the hardship entailed, than to live comfortably under an illusion. The best thing the world does for any one of us is to give us a just estimate of our own powers. It would be the greatest fortune that could befall many a young fellow who goes speeding about in his automobile to be brought into fair competition with the young machinist who helped make his toy.

Hunger as a Teacher.

"Experience is a hard school, but fools will learn in no other," runs the proverb. The Prodigal had to feel the teacher's rod before he would learn the lesson. Absolute hunger came to be his lot, and the memory of the many feasts he had shared and given did not lessen the pangs of his cravings. Physical needs reduce all men to the one level. The hungry swineherd, once pampered son of luxury, in the face of starvation was no better than the lowest slave or peasant. He even would contend with the beasts for the dry carob beans which were their food.

The young Prodigal, like many another man, was long in coming to himself. Sin is always a market for it, but we know nothing of prices, etc. Consult some mining engineer or assayer. He should be able to help you.

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The Boy Who Goes "Out West."

The near seems commonplace; the remote appears attractive. The prodigal might have stayed at home and had a good time and worked out his liberty. But no, he must take his journey "into a far country." And thousands of dissatisfied boys have gone "out west," thinking that life and fortune would be easier under changed conditions. They have learned—and fortunately, many of them in time to profit by the lesson—that the same virtues which command success in one condition command it in another.

It was a "far country" indeed, to which the prodigal went. As the sequel proved, it was far from happiness, helpfulness, friends and love. The "far country" is like a mirage, which lures the eager traveler on to a waterless desert.

The Fool and His Money.

It is to be remembered that this young man was only a young man. His blunders and sins were the blunders of immaturity. His improvidence was characteristic. The inheritance slipped stupid through his fingers easily; he thought it would last forever, as many another young man with money has thought. So he gave himself to "a good time," which for that term usually implies, meant being bad. He had the same notion of pleasure that thousands of young men in our own time hold. In riotous dissipation, in extravagance and evil companionship, he thought to find pleasure; but this sort of cup has dregs of bitterness at the bottom. "Good times" usually turn out bad. The journey of life has as few real pleasures for those who "go the pace" as a landscape has beauties for the scorching bicyclist.

Penniless and Friendless.

It is the man without a dollar who realizes the hard times. After the Prodigal had spent all, famine overtook him in a hurry. This seemed a hardship, but it was the beginning of the youth's real prosperity. "He began to be want," which was good for him, for it stripped him down to his real worth. Now came his chance to prove himself; for the first time he was fairly on the scales. Prior to this he had been weighed along with his money bags and with his father's influence; now he would learn what he really was worth. The revelation was not very flattering, although it was well worth while. The hard test of circumstances proved the young man's market value to be only that of a swineherd. What a fall was there! His young Exquisite, this liberal giver of lavish feasts, only a swineherd! Still, it is better for a man to know what he really is worth, however great the hardship entailed, than to live comfortably under an illusion. The best thing the world does for any one of us is to give us a just estimate of our own powers. It would be the greatest fortune that could befall many a young fellow who goes speeding about in his automobile to be brought into fair competition with the young machinist who helped make his toy.

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TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1904.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wideawake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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OUR MERCHANT MARINE.

A law of congress, passed not long ago, created a shipping commission, whose duty it is to make inquiry into the causes of the decline of the American merchant marine, and to report on the best means of remedying this condition. The body is made up of senators and representatives, and in its make-up all sections of the United States are represented. The commission met for organization just after the adjournment of congress, Senator Gallinger, of New Hampshire, being made chairman. The general body was divided into three sub-commissions, one for the North Atlantic, one for the South Atlantic, and one for the Great Lakes and the Pacific.

On May 23, the commission will meet at the New York chamber of commerce, and will give full hearings to all who desire to present their views on the subject. The gentlemen composing it are well-informed, conservative in judgment, and will not be likely to make any rash or ill-considered recommendations. The commission was not arranged to boom any particular line of remedy for our decadent merchant service, and the members have differing views, as will be seen from the following, sent out by a special correspondent at Washington:

There is already considerable difference of opinion among members of the commission as to the most practicable method of affording material assistance to the American merchant marine. In the opinion of some, a simple subsidy, similar to that proposed by the measure which Senator Frye introduced in the senate and which passed that body in the Fifty-seventh congress, largely as a result of the energetic support of Senator Hanna, would afford the least cumbersome and most effective method of accomplishing the desired end. In the opinion of others, however, it would be almost impossible to induce congress to vote for a subsidy of sufficient size to accomplish the upbuilding of American shipping and reestablish the American flag on the high seas. Those who hold this view believe a more practicable means, and one which would prove less objectionable to the people at large, would be the assessment of a differential tariff, allowing material concessions on goods brought to the United States in American vessels. Such a method would, they argue, prove somewhat more intricate to install and would entail much arduous and delicate work on the part of the commission. On the other hand, once such a system were in operation the cost to the country would not be appreciable, and citizens of the inland states, which have no shipping interests, would hardly realize that they were in any way contributing to the support of the merchant marine. Such a policy, it is held, would accord with the general tariff policy with which it easily could be made to harmonize.

With a commission thus made up, it is plain that the fullest information will be sought, every proposition be thoroughly discussed, and there will be hope of such a conservative report, buttressed by weighty arguments, as will cause congress to act definitely on this important matter.

ROTATION IN OFFICE.

The Democratic party is in desperate straits for an issue; why does it not take up the cry of "rotation in office," and proclaim its opposition to the merit system of appointments to the government service? The Cincinnati Enquirer appears to be willing to lead such a crusade. In a recent editorial article it said:

Warning was given long ago that the life office-holding plan would ultimately, if persisted in, lead to that most obnoxious feature, a large civil pension list. There would be such a list now had not congress failed to carry the barnacle plan to its legitimate end. There are clerks in the departments—men and women—who are 80 years of age, still drawing full salaries, but of course not able to give proper service. There is a sufficient number approaching the octogenarian point to give some of the public offices the appearance of old men's or old women's homes.

This is wrong to the taxpayers, but it is principally outrageous as a subversion of some of the most essential principles of a Republican form of government. Rotation in office is a leading safeguard. It is as important as the necessity for the existence of parties. The socalled merit system has decitizenized thousands of men. It has been destructive of pride of country. It has cultivated the notion that government is instituted for the mere purpose of taking care of people. And it has generally demoralized the public service.

There is a modicum of truth in this. The Blade long ago pointed out that the creation of a civil pension list must follow the retention of government employes for a lifetime. The departments at Washington are full of old people, who are past the time of effective work. To dismiss them in old age is cruel; to pension them is putting a burden on the taxpayers they should not be called upon to bear.

The Blade has never believed in life terms of ordinary government clerkships, that require no special training or scientific knowledge. What this paper has always advocated is, that the present non-partisan rules and examinations for positions in the government service shall be retained, but that the appointees shall be given a specified term—say four, or six, or eight years. They should be ineligible to reappointment, and should be barred from any other appointment in the classified service for as many years as they have served.

This plan would work in this way: A clerk appointed under it, and knowing that he could not hold the position longer than one term, would economize, so that when he came out he would have a modest capital wherewith to begin business. Os he would employ his spare hours in preparing for a profession, or some other gainful occupation. Tens of thousands of successful doctors, lawyers, ministers, etc., have taught country school while working their way through college. The classified service is a good field for such men, with energy or ambition, and a desire to rise. The departments would be filled by young, active men, and not resemble the wards of an old men's home, as they now do.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR.

The month of May has witnessed great activity in the Far Eastern war, and the first heavy fighting of the land campaign. The first Japanese army, under General Kuroki, landed on the shores of Corea very shortly after the opening of hostilities, and rapidly occupied that country. Roads were constructed for the movement of troops and supply trains, and important points were fortified. The opposing armies came in contact along the Yalu river, the Russian advance parties finally retiring across that river. The Japanese forced two crossings near Wiju, and after four days of maneuvering and skirmishing, on Sunday, May 1, at daybreak, the Japanese forces attacked the Russian fortified position at Chin Tien Cheng. The attacking army is believed to number 50,000, the Russians 20,000. By shrewd flanking movements and vastly effective artillery work, the Russians were driven out of their works, evacuated all their positions on the Yalu, and fell back to Feng Wang Cheng.

Gen. Kuroki pressed his advantage, and kept in close touch with the enemy. Fighting continued almost daily, and on Saturday the Russians evacuated Feng Wang Cheng, after blowing up the magazines, and fell back toward Liao Yang, their base on the railway from Port Arthur to Mukden and Harbin.

Meantime, brilliant work was being accomplished by the Japanese at Port Arthur and on the peninsula immediately northward of that fortress. On May 3 Admiral Togo made another desperate attempt, in broad daylight, to close the harbor entrance at Port Arthur and succeeded. By this, the fleet of Japanese transports carrying the second army, under Gen. Oku, was relieved from the danger of a sudden dash by the Russian fleet, and made a landing at Pitsewo, on the eastern side of the peninsula, about 50 miles above Port Arthur. Shortly afterward the remaining transports landed their men at Port Adams, on the western side of the peninsula, and parallel with Pitsewo. Railway and telegraphic communication with Port Arthur is cut off, and that place is now fully invested.

The brilliant success of the Japanese operations caused the Russians to evacuate New Chwang on Sunday, May 8, dismantling the forts. Their force has fallen back to Hai Cheng, 32 miles east by north, on the railroad to Mukden. The Russian general staff has withdrawn from Laio Yang to Mukden. It looks as though the Czar's forces will evacuate the entire Lalo Tung peninsula, and take up a new defensive position further toward the interior of Manchuria.

The first week of the land campaign has proved that the Japanese soldiers are as recklessly brave as their sailors have shown themselves to be. Gen. Kuroki shows his possession of a high degree of military talent, and abilities as great on land as Admiral Togo possesses on the sea. The war is becoming highly interesting, and the past week's developments have caused a deep impression in the cabinets of western Europe.

BRAZIL AND PERU.

The triangular bit of country north of Bolivia, known as Acre, is again a subject of dispute. Some two years or more ago, an attempt was made to declare its independence under the name of the "republic of Acre." It was claimed by both Bolivia and Brazil, but eventually the former yielded her claims, leaving Brazil in possession. Now Peru puts in her claim, and there is a possibility of war between the two republics over its possession. Peruvian troops are now in occupation, while Brazil threatens to expel them by force if Peru does not withdraw them and submit the question of ownership to arbitration.

The value of the area lies in its vast forests of rubber trees. The world's demand for this important article outruns the supply, and prices have steadily advanced year by year. The rubber men are constantly pushing deeper into the rubber-producing forests of South America, under concessions from the various governments. Acre is thus a very valuable possession.

Since the trouble with Bolivia was ended, the Brazilians have been pushing rubber-gathering, and there are about 60,000 of her people engaged in it in this disputed area. The occupation by Peruvian troops seems to be entirely unauthorized, and the United States should proffer her services as an intermediary to avoid hostilities. A war between Peru and Brazil would be most regrettable, and the dispute is one which certainly can be settled satisfactorily by arbitration.

"THE PIKE."

A newspaper correspondent, writing from the World's Fair at St. Louis, raises the question why the Midway area is called "the Pike." He says:

Why Pike? Perhaps in memory of the only poem of which Missouri was the subject, so far as I can recall. That famous old recital of that famous old man, of whom we would all liked to have heard more:

"My name it is Joe Bowers,
I have a brother Ike.
I came from old Missouri,
Yes, all the way from Pike."

The name has no connection with Pike county. The reference is the same as that in the title of John Uri Lloyd's novel, "Stringtown on the Pike." "Pike" is simply the abbreviation of turnpike—a macadamized road. The slang phrase, "coming down the pike," is well known in many sections; and no doubt those who named the Pike at the World's Fair recalled this expressive phrase.

SURE OF THE NOMINATION.

More than half the delegates to the national Republican convention have been instructed to vote for the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt. No other name will be presented, of course, and he will receive the honor by acclamation. This is a splendid demonstration of his personal popularity. Republican Presidential nominees are not often selected without opposition. McKinley received that distinguishing mark of party favor in 1900; but look back in our political history, and we reach no similar condition until Grant's time.

Mr. Roosevelt's nomination is not only assured, but his election is certain. There is no dissentient faction in the Republican party. On the other hand, the Democrats are divided into warring clans, and will spend their energies battling with one another rather than in attacking the Republicans. Their discords emphasize the harmony and unanimity in the Republican ranks, and make it certain that the executive department of the government will remain in the hands of the present incumbent for the next quadrennium.

THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

President Roosevelt is quoted as declaring that he favors a short, concise platform for the Republicans this year. "We want and must have a platform which means what it says," is another requisite, in the President's opinion. In this the Republicans of the entire country will heartily agree. In their efforts to get together a platform upon which all their warring elements may stand, the Democrats are more than likely to adopt a string of resolutions like the utterances of the Delphic priestess—capable of being interpreted in different ways. Let them do so if necessity compels that course. The official utterance of Republican party doctrine for the next four years should be plain and straightforward—not to be interpreted in one way in one state and the opposite in another.

There have been a number of conferences among leading Republicans, and with the President, as to the new platform to be adopted at Chicago. The tariff utterance will be clear-cut in its language. It will declare the party's adhesion to its historic policy of protection. It will differentiate between protection and the schedules by which it is carried out. The one stands immutable; the rates of duty necessarily must change from time to time, to meet new conditions of business and industry, or the needs of the national treasury. A tariff on imports is necessary as a means of raising revenue to carry on the government. It is expected that the congress to be elected this fall, if Republican, will addres itself to the task of making the needed changes in the schedules, preserving intact the protective principle, of course. Whether the platform will embody such a statement is not yet decided.

The resolution on trusts may well point to Republican accomplishment; for the only law ever enacted to curb their operations is a Republican measure, and every suit for the enforcement of its provisions has been prosecuted by a Republican administration. The money question is settled, and needs simply an affirmation of Republican adhesion to the gold standard, and the maintenance of national finances on a sound basis.

There is no need of a long platform: there is no need of including in it a number of minor deliverances upon matters in which the people of the country are not deeply interested. The negro question at the South will of course need a resolution, and it will no doubt be strong and satisfactory, though brief. Take it all in all, the chief task of the committee on resolutions will be to clothe the Republican doctrine in clear, concise and fitting verbiage.

COLD WEATHER UNBALANCES MINDS

Probate Judge White, of Cleveland, is busy with many examinations into sanity. The number of cases has increased enormously within a very short time, and the judge thinks the weather is primarily responsible. He has noted that every spring brings a sudden increase in the number of cases; but this year is breaking the record. Judge White says:

With the sudden change from cold to warm, there comes a complete change of the people's manner of living and time enough is not given in many cases for a readjustment of things to suit the changed conditions. Anyway, the line of demarcation between sanity and lunacy is very indistinct in a great many cases and it does not take much to send the patients over. When scales are evenly balanced a very little either way will make them turn.

In his opinion, the severity and great length of the cold season is the cause of the increase noted. They combined to impair bodily vigor, and wore on the surplus stock of nervous energy. There is much reason in what Judge White says, and it ought to be an interesting topic of investigation and discussion by alienists.

THE GOLD MOVEMENT.

While there has been for a month or more a heavy movement of gold from New York to Europe, to pay the forty million dollars to the Panama Canal company for its isthmian possessions, there has been a steady influx of the precious metal through our Pacific ports. This gold comes from Japan, in payment for provisions and military supplies.

In point of fact, there is likely to be a very active circulation of gold around the world as a consequence of the present war in the Far East. The St. Petersburg officials have ostentatiously given various individuals a glimpse of the Russian "war chest," kept for safety in a fortress, and said to consist of some three hundred millions of gold coin. This will have to be spent, and it will go in various directions. Besides this, the story comes from Paris that the Czar's government is endeavoring to place a short-time loan of 150 million dollars in that city. That will mean a stiffening of interest rates in the European financial centers, and in consequence a further movement of gold from the United States to Europe.

Of Russia's gold, some will remain in Western Europe in payment for supplies, some will come to the United States, and some will go eastward to the seat of war. There will thus be a much greater movement of the precious metal than there has been for a number of years, and some of it will doubtless circle the world before the chain of purchases which it will meet shall be completed.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Speaker Cannon has put a stop to the talk of nominating him for the vice-presidency. He says: "Even at the risk of being accused of declining that which I probably could not get, I answer most unequivocally that if the nomination were tendered to me I would not accept it under any circumstances whatever." That language is certainly vigorous enough to take Mr. Cannon out of the list of possibilities for the second place.

The vice-presidency is a position which demands a man of full presidential capacity. Thrice within a generation the vice president has been called to fill the presidency. A due regard for the welfare of the nation demands that the dignity and possibilities of the office shall not be minimized by the nomination of a mere makeshift by any political party.

But the men who are fitted for second place have their eyes fixed on the Presidency. A statesman with the White House in view as the crown of his political career, naturally is reluctant to take the nomination for the inferior place. It is not a natural stepping-stone to the greater position. Four years ago, Theodore Roosevelt was forced, against his judgment, to accept the vice presidential nomination at Philadelphia. He believed it would be a bar to his presidential aspirations. Is it probable that, had McKinley lived, Roosevelt would be the nominee for the Presidency this year?

THE SMOOT INQUIRY.

The Smoot inquiry is of the "to be continued" serial character. The committee having it in charge will keep it up intermittently until the meeting of congress next December. So far, it has not developed a great deal of testimony bearing directly upon Smoot himself; but it has certainly laid bare to the public gaze the inner workings of the Mormon church.

There has been no attempt to prove that he himself practices polygamy. Indeed, it is admitted that he is not a polygamist. Hence the work of the Smoot committee on privileges and elections has been along the line of proving that the Mormon church imposes upon all its high officials certain oaths and obligations which may, in certain cases, require them to consider their duty to the church before their allegiance to the United States. Some rather important testimony of this character has been obtained; and it is not too much to say that if this allegation is clearly proved, Mr. Smoot's seat in the senate will be vacated when that body reassembles next winter.

This would be a most important step, and might lead to a reorganization of Mormonism as an institution. In the case of Roberts, who was deprived of his seat in the house some years ago, the attack was upon him individually as a polygamist. The fact that he had plural wives being proved, his expulsion from the house speedily followed. In the present case, the committee is attacking the Mormon church as a whole. If it is made out, and Smoot refused his senatorial seat, no Mormon can hope thereafter to hold any important office under the federal government until the polity of his church shall be radically changed, and the duty of its members to the government under which they live be freed from all domination by the church itself.

JAPANESE HUMANITY.

The oldest newspaper in Japan is the Hochi Shimbun, published in Tokio. The name means Daily Dispatch. The Blade is in receipt of a copy of a recent issue, which contains a long editorial article on "The Treatment of Captives." Folded in the paper is a slip on which is printed an English translation of the article.

The Japanese may believe in Shintoism instead of Christianity; but this article shows that their code of morals may well be emulated by other civilized people. The article opens with the generalization that "one can easily judge of the hearts of people, and how far they have advanced in civilization by the way they treat their captives" (prisoners of war). It then continues:

Our government shows unreserved kindness to her captives, and they are well cared for and duly honored. But this rare opportunity of doing good should not be left entirely in the hands of the authorities; it is also our duty to be sympathetic friends of the captives and make them feel comfortable in a strange land.

The war should be limited to armed men against armed men; without arms they are good neighbors and friends. We are all kindred and are bound in one large family of human brotherhood, however widely separated may be the countries in which we live. Then we must be kind to each other, though we may differ in speech; sympathize with each other in misfortune and rejoice together in times of good fortune. Moreover we must not fail to extend our sympathy to those who come as captives to our country, for we are our "brother's keeper."

We trust that our people may be generous enough to organize a society to look after the captives and make them feel at home while in their captivity. We have several societies already to assist the families of the soldiers at the front. We do not say that we must neglect our own destitute people, but if we are truly kind we will extend our sympathies to all.

There are not many of the enemy's captives with us at present. The four sailors from the Russian torpedo-destroyer are in our hospital, and are well cared for. They were among the crew of 60 who fought a valiant fight and bravely died at their posts. They are heroes though they be of the enemy. They are true sailors who have done their duty faithfully. Then why should we not honor them and treat them kindly? It is a fact to be regretted that our people, who were coming away from Manchuria, Vladivostok and vicinity, were subjected to many indignities. Our helpless women were shamelessly misused. But this is not an excuse for us to treat the Russian captives unkindly. Revenge is sin; it is a barbarous act. "An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," belongs to an old law that is obsolete. We are living under a new law of universal brotherhood and love.

This revelation of Japanese character should make the Russian government ashamed of its plea for the sympathy of Western nations on the ground that "Russia is Christian, Japan is pagan." We have yet to learn of a Russian humanitarian utterance comparable to this Japanese editor's article.

M'KINLEY AND ROOSEVELT.

Consistency is not the brightest jewel in the Democratic journalistic coronal. Not many years ago the editors of that faith were attacking William McKinley because of alleged indecision of character. Some of them picturesquely referred to him as having "a chocolate eclair backbone." The people were solemnly warned of the danger of placing in high executive office a man who could be veered hither and thither by every wind of political doctrine, by every passing current of popular opinion.

Now the average Democratic editor is attacking Mr. Roosevelt on directly opposite grounds. We are told that he is rash and opinionated, that when he makes up his mind on a question of public policy, he is too stubborn, too stiff-necked; that a president should be amenable to popular opinion; and therefore that it is unwise to elect him to the presidency—because he has backbone.

The two propositions are of opposite polarity. If Mr. McKinley lacked backbone, why is the possession of it not a good thing in Mr. Roosevelt? The fact, of course, is that, in both cases, there was an effort to manufacture campaign thunder. William McKinley was careful in making up his judgments on public matters, but when he did so he was absolutely firm in carrying them out. Theodore Roosevelt listens attentively to the discussions, pro and con, of proposed public policies, makes up his mind after mature deliberation, and then is not one whit more strenuous than was his predecessor in going straight forward.

The story going the rounds that Joseph Wingate Folk would be ineligible to the Presidency because of his age, does not comport with the facts. Mr. Folk is a Tennesseean, having been born in Brownsville, October 28, 1869. He will

PORT ARTHUR CUT OFF, LIKE SEVASTOPOL

Admiral Togo closed up the entrance to Port Arthur more or less successfully, and then kept his fleet cruising in the offing, in order to watch developments. Meantime a fleet of transports, thus secured from danger by a sortie of the Russian fleet, landed the second Japanese army on the Laio Tung peninsula. Two simultaneous landings were made. The Japanese now have control of the railroad to Dalny and Port Arthur, and the latter fortress is now invested by land and sea.

The conditions are much like those at Sevastopol a half-century ago, in the Crimean war of 1854-'55. Sevastopol is a Russian seaport and fortress near the southwest point of the peninsula of the Crimea, in the Black Sea. It lies on the southern shore of one of the finest natural harbors in the world, four and a half miles long and a half-mile wide. The Russian army was invested there by the allied French and British armies. The Russians sank the vessels of their fleet in a line across the harbor mouth, thus preventing access by the vessels of the allies. The seige lasted for eleven months, but the allies finally successfully stormed the two most important earthworks, and compelled Russian evacuation. The fall of Sevastopol ended the war.

It is of course not known what course the Japanese will pursue; but everything points to their determination to capture this fortress. Its surrender is only a question of time. Of course we hear the usual Russian boasting that the place is provisioned for a year or more, and has a force ample for its defence until it can be relieved from without; but the lack of preparedness which the Russians have shown at other points may well cause the statements concerning Port Arthur to be taken with reserve. Then, too, it was reported some little time ago that General Kuropatkin advised the Czar to abandon Port Arthur, as, with Japan in full control of the sea, it would require a large number of men to hold it, who might be more profitably employed elsewhere in the campaign.

With modern rifled artillery instead of the smooth-bore muzzle-loading cannon of a half century ago, and with a penchant for carrying fortifications by storm, the chances are that the reduction of Port Arthur will be a shorter job than was that of the allies at Sevastopol.

AN IMMIGRATION PROBLEM.

Some time ago the government of Austria-Hungary made a contract with a transatlantic steamship company—the latter agreeing to run regularly from the port of Fiume, Austria, in return for which the government guaranteed the passage of at least 30,000 emigrants to the United States per year; and if the number should fall below in any year, the government will pay the shortage in fares.

This arrangement was naturally disliked at Washington. The class of immigrants coming from Fiume is not a desirable one. It was pointed out that the arrangement possibly indicated a desire on the part of Austria-Hungary to get rid of objectionable subjects by dumping them upon the United States. This view seems to have prevailed in Congress; for it adopted an amendment to an appropriation bill, offered by Senator Lodge, that immigrants brought here by any steamship company working under such an agreement as that with the Austria-Hungarian government shall be excluded from the country.

This has caused that government, through its minister at Washington, to declare its purpose is to restrict emigration, and to put an end to the activity of steamship agents who travel through the country offering inducements to the people to remove to America. It says that by controlling emigration through this agreement it can better effect its purpose. The minister asked that his side of the matter shall have a hearing before the law is put into effect, and stated that any restrictions on the Fiume line before such hearing will be considered a distinctly unfriendly act.

Of course the Austria-Hungarian government will receive a respectful hearing; but there is no authority lodged in any one's hands to annul an act of Congress. The immigrants from Fiume must be excluded so long as the agreement stands. Let Austria-Hungary annul that, instead of asking the American officials not to carry out a law enacted by Congress.

GORMAN TO ACT.

Senator Gorman thinks the psychological moment has arrived for him to push his pretensions for the Democratic Presidential nomination. Hearst has had his innings, with the quasi-support of Mr. Bryan. Judge Parker has been brought out, and his endorsement by New York as well as the platform adopted in that state, developed the bitter opposition of Mr. Bryan. Massachusetts named Olney, but no one supposes he will cut any figure in the convention.

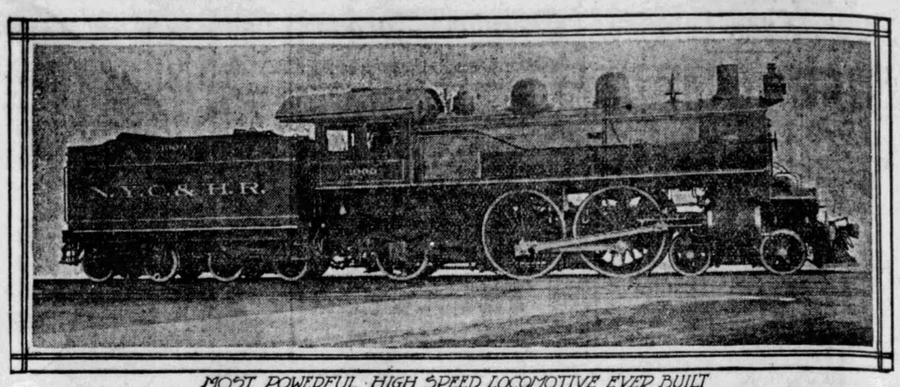
The Maryland Senator believes that there will be a battle-royal at St. Louis between the Parker forces on the one hand and those of Hearst and Bryan on the other; that neither can win out, and that the chances are good for himself to capture the nomination as a compromise candidate, after both factions are wearied with battle.

It has been understood all along that Gorman is a receptive candidate. Now he proposes to take an aggressive line of policy. That means that he will draw the fire of his antagonists. His record will be attacked, especially his stupendous blunder last winter in the Senate, of attempting to prevent the ratification of the canal treaty with the republic of Panama, on the flimsy accusation that the President and his administration knew in advance that there would be a revolution on the isthmus. Mr. Gorman's record is a long one. He is like a fox in strategy, but he lacks the nerve to be a great general. His record in the two last presidential campaigns was about as colorless as that of Judge Parker. Now bend your ear in the direction of Lincoln, Nebraska, and listen for Mr. Bryan's opinion of the Marylander!

And now Chicago ice men boost the price of congealed water because the ice was so thick it was hard to cut. One fails to see any avenue of escape for the poor consumer.

The white murderer of Pittsburg who objected to being hung with a negro, because it would disgrace his family, was possessed of a fine sense of discrimination.

NEW GIANT OF THE RAILS



MOST POWERFUL HIGH SPEED LOCOMOTIVE EVER BUILT

Designed to be the most powerful high speed locomotive ever built, the New York Central's big Cole four cylinder balance compound passenger locomotive is now being tested on the Mohawk division. The reports that have been received are said to be very satisfactory.

The four cylinder Cole, which has no duplicate in the United States, is not so gigantic as the Baltimore & Ohio's big mountain climber or as powerful as the Atchison's western giants, but it could win from them any prize for speed, and was planned to drag a very heavy passenger train at a higher speed than any locomotive in existence.

This four cylinder Cole is the pride of the American Locomotive company, which built it at the Schenectady shops. It will be placed on exhibition some time this summer at the St. Louis Exposition.

The engine weighs 200,000 pounds, and with its tender 321,600 pounds. Its total wheel base is 27 feet 9 inches. The locomotive has four cylinders and the piston stroke is 26 inches. It has four driving wheels of 79 inches in diameter. The tender carries ten tons of coal and 6,000 gallons of water.

Fastest Talker in the World

The greatest talker in the world has been discovered in Baltimore—not a woman, but a man in the employ of the auditing department of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad office. He is Ellorod Conway, who boasts of being able to talk 65,040 words an hour, or 18 words a second.

"I am at any time ready," says Mr. Conway, "to meet any person in the world in a talking or reading contest for any amount of money. I am positive that I have no peer in the world at rapid reading, and am willing to back my opinion well financially. The great thing in my favor is that all my work is done from sight—that is, sightreading. It makes but little difference to me if I have ever seen what is placed before me or not. In fact, fast reading is my daily work.

"As to how long I can read (no matter whether checks with intricate names or not) I really cannot say; but I know one thing—I can do it as long as any one cares to listen to me. I never tire, my jaws never bother me, and my throat gives me no trouble at all.

"How I happened to have the power to read so fast and accurately I really am unable to tell. But one thing I can say, and that is that it has not been acquired by practice or in any other way, but has simply come natural. There is no shorthand writer who can follow me if I 'turn loose.'"

He is almost indispensable at the Baltimore & Ohio office in his work. The proper reading of each check involves the pronunciation of from twenty to twenty-four words, and Mr. Conway can read 1,300 checks an hour. The reading

ELLOROD CONWAY.

of the checks also requires great care and accuracy. Recently the pay checks for one month read by him numbered 42,123, and this was done without a single error.

SOLDIERS SEATED WITHOUT CHAIRS

Soldiers in the French army have a drill to perfect them in the art of sitting down comfortably without chairs. A dozen or more men stand in a circle each facing the back of the next in line, at a carefully calculated distance apart. At the word of command they sit down, each resting on the knees of the man behind him. In this way, as the accompanying picture illustrates, the weight is distributed around the entire circle.

"Nasby" Some Letters Reprinted

Confedrit X Roads,
(Wich is in the State uv Kentucky).
Mar. 30, 1885.

It is a long and dreary way to Washington when yoo hev to pay yoor fare, and yoor friends wich put up the money ain't willin to advance enuff for sleepin cars. It is espeshly a terrible thing to make the trip at this pertikeler time. The cars are crowdid with sad-faced men, wich bear the expreshn uv them wich hev bin watin a sentoory fur suthin to come wich ain't come yit, and is in dout ez to whether it ever will come; men wich is lookin at yoo ez ef they wuz mentally calkelatin whether yoo hed 25 cents about yoo wich they cood borrow, and also ez tho the problem uv gittin a bed to sleep in when they got ther wuz not yit solved.

I didn't look that way. I thot I knew Washington. I cood, alluz, in the old times, ring in at the bar-rooms fur my likker, and I knew the free lunch routes, ez they wuz. I wuz disappinted in all this, but uv this more anon.

Bascom, Deein Pogrun and Isaaker Gavitt put up enuff money to git me to Washinton, and I insistid that they give me enuff to git me home, but they wuz firm.

"Ef yoo don't git back at all," sed Bascom, "we shel be happy, and ef we give yoo a return tikkit yoo will sell it and squander it in whiskey. It wood break my hart to see my good money go into another 'sloon man's till."

So I made my way to Washington, in a second-class car, sittin up nites and days, and, undismayed, I to-wunst perceeded to an old haunt uv mine on the avenue wher the lunch yoost to be good. To my horror ther wuz nuthin on the counter.

"Wher is the lunch?" I demandid uv the barkeeper.

"We ain't settin out a free lunch this spring," he remarkt with a sternness that I never saw ekalled. "We did it till the sixth uv March, and then quit becoz bankruptcy wuz starin us in the face. Ther is a diffrence between a lunch and full board, and ther got to be sich a rush uv fellers like yoo, with turned paper collars, wich wood take a full grown person's dose uv likker and eat a square meal, and then tell us to hang up the drink, that we wuz forst to suspend the lunch and require the drink to be paid fur invariably in advance. And we hev a able-bodied pugilist to turn em out at midnite for they commenst viggerously sleepin in our chares. We keep a 'sloon, not a hospital or infirmary."

I tried all my old places with the same result, and becum discouraged. However, I went immejitly to the Postmaster General, and got awjence. I representid to him that the nigger, Jim Lubbock, had held the Post Offis at the Corners sence Linkin's time, and that in the intrest uv Civil Servis Reform he shood be moved, and I put in his place.

The Postmaster-Geenral wuz affable, too d—d affable. He recognized the necessities uv the case, and wuz goin to do his best. He said to me that he wuz considrin the cases in alfabetikle order. He wuz eggsaminin each case on its merits. Lubbock! L was the tenth letter in the alfabet. Ther is 40 000 Post-offises in the Yoomitid States, and L wuz about half way down. He cood eggsamine about 20 a day, and ef ther wuz about 20,000 before yoo come to the L's he shood say that he would git to the L's in about three yeers, to determine whether Lubbock shoold be dismissed at all or not. Then my name, Nasby, commencin with a N, wuz also about half way down the list, and ez ther wuz, on a average, 50 applicants fur eech place, it wood require suthin more than that time to determine whether I shood be appintd or not. That wuz the sitooashen. "Good mornin. Call agin when yoo come to Washington."

"But," I exclaimed, "ef this is the way yoo are goin to do it I shel be ded uv starvashen and cold long afore yoo git to me. Remember, sir, our sitooashen. The free lunch counters is entirely done away with, they demand cash fur likker, I can't stay here and I can't live at home. I wuz a patriot, sir, doorin the campane; I kin show the coal oil on my coat from the torches I kerried, and to me, more than any other man, is doo the result in Injeany."

"Yoor patriotism duz yoo credit," remarked he, smilin sweetly, "and yoo hev yeor reward in the conshusnis uv doin yeor dooty. Look and see wher Mr. Nasby's applicashun comes in," he sed, turnin to a clerk.

"28,765!" replied the clerk.

"We are now considrin 254," replied the Postmaster General. "We shel git to yoors, I shood say, in about three yeers, possibly a yeer later. Good mornin."

And I wuz hustled out unceremoniously.

Is this Dimocrisy? Is this the way we who electid Cleveland are to be treatid? I lived in Washington a week, by goin into the bars uv first class hotels wher ther custom is sich that they can't demand payment in advance because Senators and Congrismen paternize em, me and another patriot from Noo York. He wood address me ez we met, ez if by chance:

"Good morning, Senator!"

And I wood promptly respond:

"Good mornin, General."

This very loud so't the bar-keeper wood heer us. I hev the same general appearance uv most of the nooly electid Dimekratic Senators, and the imposishen wuz eesy.

Then I wood ask the Noo Yorker to take suthin, and when we hed took suthin I wood hawtily remark, "Chalk it down!" and move out. It worked several times, but the trouble uv ded-beetin for likker is that after yoo git so many drinks down, yoo lose yoor proodence, and the result is bein kicked out. Myself and the frend from Noo York hev bin kicked out so many times that we hev both acquired corns under our coat-tails.

I returned to the Corners disgustid, and found our frends disgustid likewise. The party in the Corners is disruptid, and chaos is come again. Bascom has shut down onto us, and all the Deekin and me hev is a jug wich he bot afore credit wuz abolished, but when that is gone hevin knows wat we shel do.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Discurriged.)

Current Events.

Senator Platt has been informed by President Roosevelt that Postmaster Van Cott must go.

Japanese gold to the amount of $3,275,000 is received by telegraph at the subtreasury at New York from San Francisco.

Ohio court rules that alimony is a duty, not a debt, and that obligation to pay it cannot be lost through the medium of a bankruptcy court.

Russian mob said to have murdered five Jewish women at Bender, in anger over Japanese victories; Austrian mob said to have killed Jews in Lemberg.

With the exception of two, all the large shipyards in the metropolitan district of New York are tied up as the result of a strike of the boilermakers.

Charter of the Asphalt company of America is declared forfeited in Jersey City on the report of the receivers that they have disposed of all the assets.

Daniel J. Sully is ordered into court at New York to explain the acts, conduct and property of the alleged bankrupt brokerage firm of Daniel J. Sully & Co.

Formal transfer of the Panama canal property is made in Panama to a representative of the United States and the Stars and Stripes are hoisted over the office.

Iowa Democratic state convention instructs its delegates to the St. Louis convention to support Hearst and curbs the seven anti-Hearst delegates by adopting the unit rule.

Delay of the railway trains on which delegates to the Methodist Episcopal conference at Los Angeles are traveling makes possible only a brief session on the opening day, and little business of importance is transacted.

Fire loss in United States and Canada for April estimated at $23,623,000.

Row in Italian chamber of deputies over wording of greetings to be sent to President Loubet, of France.

Viceroy Alexieff and Grand Duke Boris escaped from Port Arthur, fearing to be held there during the siege.

Compromise on amusement question proposed by Bishop Foss in address to Methodist general conference at Los Angeles.

Lockout of Chicago stone, lime, and cement teamsters made 10,000 men in other unions idle and threatens to stop all building operations.

Senator M. S. Quay, of Pennsylvania, who is seriously ill, is deliberately making preparations for death, which he feels is not far away.

Ex-Gov. Black, of New York, will make principal speech nominating Theodore Roosevelt at national convention; will be several seconding speeches.

American Bible League undertakes a war against the higher criticism, and primers on holy writ and encyclopaedias are to be issued.

Ocean liner Teutonic makes a fast run across in order that Washington Smith, a Chicagoan, supposed to be dying, may reach his native country before the end.

St. Louis exposition officials warn prospective applicants for positions at the fair that the force is being cut down rapidly, and that there will be no more jobs open.

Members of the syndicate formed for the conversion of United States Steel stocks into bonds are called upon by Morgan & Co. for payment and face a loss estimated at between $10,000,000 and $24,000,000.

Signor Nasi, former Italian minister of public instruction, is convicted by the Italian chamber of deputies of embezzling large sums of money and of falsifying accounts. He hears of the verdict and flees.

Trade reviews show an improvement for the week and less trouble than usually results from May day strikes.

Postmaster General Payne, according to political opinion in Milwaukee, is certain of re-election as Republican national committeeman from Wisconsin.

Mrs. Mary Mack Crulkshank, the wife of a wealthy New York real estate man, shoots herself because she thought love had gone out of her life.

James J. Hill, the railroad president, and his wife give $1,500,000 to the Roman Catholic church toward construction of a $3,000,000 cathedral at St. Paul.

Bishop Stephen Mason Merrill, of Chicago, senior prelate of the Methodist Episcopal church, resigns before the general conference of the church at Los Angeles.

Executive committee of the National Civic Federation is unable to agree on a man for president of the organization, to succeed Senator Hanna, and refers the choice to a committee.

Doom of Port Arthur is assured by the landing of the Japanese army from 60 transports, and the railway and telegraph to the Russian stronghold are severed. The location of the Japanese on the railway opens their way to Mukden and other citadels and offers an opportunity to cut off Kouropatkin's army, by placing troops on his rear. Dalny is likely to be the next objective point, which would give the Japanese a good harbor from which to conduct operations.

Ignoring Chief Justice Fuller.

The English, despite their growing knowledge of America, still get our affairs badly tangled. The learned London Economist gravely discusses Judge Parker's presidential candidacy on the assumption that he is the chief justice of the United States supreme court. It seems wrong to the Economist for so altitudinous a judicial officer to enter politics even for such a stake as the presidency.—Springfield Republican.

"Ever see de devil?"
"Only one time."
"What did he look like?"
"You reckon I waited ter see?"—Atlanta Constitution.

HIGH CLASS DRUGGISTS
AND — OTHERS.

The better class of druggists, everywhere, are men of scientific attainments and high integrity, who devote their lives to the welfare of their fellow men in supplying the best of remedies and purest medicinal agents of known value, in accordance with physicians' prescriptions and scientific formula. Druggists of the better class manufacture many excellent remedies, but always under original or officinal names and they never sell false brands, or imitation medicines. They are the men to deal with when in need of anything in their line, which usually includes all standard remedies and corresponding adjuncts of a first-class pharmacy and the finest and best of toilet articles and preparations and many useful accessories and remedial appliances. The earning of a fair living, with the satisfaction which arises from a knowledge of the benefits conferred upon their patrons and assistance to the medical profession, is usually their greatest reward for long years of study and many hours of daily toil. They all know that Syrup of Figs is an excellent laxative remedy and that it gives universal satisfaction, and therefore they are selling many millions of bottles annually to the well informed purchasers of the choicest remedies, and they always take pleasure in handing out the genuine article bearing the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package. They know that in cases of colds and headaches attended by biliousness and constipation and of weakness or torpidity of the liver and bowels, arising from irregular habits, indigestion, or over-eating, that there is no other remedy so pleasant, prompt and beneficial in its effects as Syrup of Figs, and they are glad to sell it because it gives universal satisfaction.

Owing to the excellence of Syrup of Figs, the universal satisfaction which it gives and the immense demand for it, imitations have been made, tried and condemned, but there are individual druggists to be found, here and there, who do not maintain the dignity and principles of the profession and whose greed gets the better of their judgment, and who do not hesitate to recommend and try to sell the imitations in order to make a larger profit. Such preparations sometimes have the name—" Syrup of Figs"—or "Fig Syrup" and of some piratical concern, or fictitious fig syrup company, printed on the package, but they never have the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of the package. The imitations should be rejected because they are injurious to the system. In order to sell the imitations they find it necessary to resort to misrepresentation or deception, and whenever a dealer passes off on a customer a preparation under the name of "Syrup of Figs" or "Fig Syrup," which does not bear the full name of the California Fig Syrup Co. printed on the front of the package, he is attempting to deceive and mislead the patron who has been so unfortunate as to enter his establishment, whether it be large or small, for if the dealer resorts to misrepresentation and and deception in one case he will do so with other medicinal agents, and in the filling of physicians' prescriptions, and should be avoided by every one who values health and happiness. Knowing that the great majority of druggists are reliable, we supply the immense demand for our excellent remedy entirely through the druggists, of whom it may be purchased everywhere, in original packages only, at the regular price of fifty cents per bottle, but as exceptions exist it is necessary to inform the public of the facts, in order that all may decline or return any imitation which may be sold to them. If it does not bear the full name of the Company—California Fig Syrup Co.—printed on the front of every package, do not hesitate to return the article and to demand the return of your money, and in future go to one of the better class of druggists who will sell you what you wish and the best of everything in his line at reasonable prices.

CHINESE WORDS
OF FREQUENT OCCURRENCE
IN THE WAR REPORTS

Chinese.	English.
Alin	Mountain range.
Balgasu	Town.
Cha	Barrier.
Cha-hwang-mu	Boom.
Chai	Fortified mil. camp.
Chau	District city, islet.
Chin	Town.
Chow Chow*	Rippling of water*
Chuang	Borough.
Chuen	Channel.
Chung-yuen	Mainland.
Fau fu	Buoy.
Fau tau	Roadstead.
Fu	Departmental city.
Gau	Harbour.
Gol	Streamlet, small river
Hada	Mountain range.
Hia	Lower.
Hai	Sea.
Hai kau	Bight, creek.
Hai klo	Cape.
Hai mun	Estuary.
Hai yau	Gulf.
He	Black.
Hia kau	Strait.
Hiang tsun	Village.
Hien, Chau	District city.
Ho	River.
Hola, or Holun	Town.
Ho tun	Lighthouse.
Hu	Lake.
Hung	Red.
Hwan	Bay.
Hwang	Yellow.
I	Barbarian.
Kau Khou	Mouth.
Khi	Streamlet.
Khlao	Bridge.
Klang	River.
Klau Khlao	Bridge.
Kin	Gold.
King	Capital city.
King chi chau	Peninsula.
Ko	Rocky Peak, headland.
Kou	Streamlet.
Kwang lau	Lighthouse.
Kwan	Custom house.
Ku	Valley.
Kuan	Fortified mil. camp.
Lau	Tower old.
Li	Inner, also one-third of a mile.
Lin	Forest.
Ling	Chain of hills.
Lung	Tiger.
Ma	Horse.
Ma tau	Jetty, port.
Miau	Temple.
Men	Gate.
Muren	Stream.
Nan	South, southern.
Ni	Mud.
Nor	Lake.
Nui	Inner.
Omo	Lake.
Pau tai	Fort.
Pe, pei	North.
Pe	White.
Phu	Village.
Po	Lake.
Psi	North.
Pu	Sea-shop.
Pwang she	Rocks.
Sampan	Boat.
Sha	Sand, sand-bank.
Shan, san	Hill, mountain.
Shan hu	Coral.
Shang	Upper.
Shan ting	Mountain chain.
Shan tau	Bluff, cliff.
Sha sien	Shoal.
Sha tan	Bar.
She	Stone.
She tan	Reef.
Shin	Spirit (Celestial).
Shui	Water.
Si	West, western.
Siau ho	Rivulet.
Siao	Small.
Sima (Japanese)	Island.
Siwo (Japanese)	Current.
So	Town, village.
So	Fortified mil. camp.
Sau	Village.
Ta	Pagoda.
Tau	Island, head.
Tau tu	Clay.
Ta	Great.
Tchuan, Tchu	Stream.
Tcheng	Town.
Tchang	Village.
Than	Rapids.
Thsuan	Streamlet.
Thsun	Village.
Thing	Subprefectural city.
Tien	Village.
Ting, Ti tau	Promontory.
To mu	Wooded.
Tse	Small lake.
Tsi	Village.
Tsiau pi	Cliff.
Tsui sha	Gravel.
Tsui wei	Rocky, stony.
Tung	East, eastern.
Tutan	Ferry.
Ula	River.
Ussu	Small river.
Wan	Bay.
Wi mo ti	Isthmus.
Wei	Outer.
Wei	Military post.
Yang	Sheep.
Yen tun	Beacon, buoy.
Ying	Fortified mil. camp.
Yi	Post town.

*Chow chow water is a term applied to those ripplings or eddies occasioned by the meeting of adverse currents, the tide passing over uneven rocky bottom, or round the sharp bend of a river, etc., which are frequently so violent as to render a vessel unmanageable when within their influence.

Tuskegee's.... Big Institute

An Ohio Boy Tells The Blade of the Results of Booker T. Washington's Work in Educating the Negroes.

Tuskegee, Ala., May 7.—Everybody has heard of the normal and industrial institute more popularly known as Booker T. Washington's big school for the education of negroes. The institution is located on a hill just outside of this old town of Tuskegee near the center of Alabama. The school is a surprise. It is housed in seventy buildings surrounded by three thousand acres of land.

The total property valuation of the institution, including the endowment fund, is out at two million dollars. The current expenses for this year will foot up well toward $160,000. This budget does not include the cost of the magnificent Collis P. Huntington Memorial Building just erected by student labor at an expenditure of $50,000.

Extensive as are the buildings and grounds of Tuskegee institute, the available space is occupied by the 1,600 students in attendance and by the equipment of the several departments. Many aspiring negro boys and girls are turned away from the school for want of room to accommodate them.

I have gone through every department of the big school and have seen the students at work. The whole thing is a revelation as to the capabilities of the negroes when opportunities to rise are given them. Having been closely in touch with the active work of several of the leading negro colleges and universities from New York to San Francisco, some of which command tens of millions of wealth, and educators of world wide renown, I can say with consideration that none of these universities is better managed than Tuskegee; nor is there greater evidence of culture and earnestness in acquiring education among the students in the big universities for the whites than can be witnessed in the collection of students at this institution.

Tuskegee is a busy school. It is no place for idlers. Every student is at work during working hours. Some are out in the fields growing crops, attending to live stock and doing the general repair work. Some are making bricks for the new college buildings to be erected and for the general market. Some are in the shops and factories learning shoemaking, blacksmithing, canning, tailoring, carpentry, harness and carriage making, painting, architectural drawing, printing, sawmilling, steam and electrical engineering, plumbing and steam fitting. Others are becoming skilled as brickmasons, carpenters and plasterers by erecting the buildings of the school.

Students also construct the sidewalks, streets and sewers and beautify the extensive grounds of the institution by artistic effects of landscape gardening.

The industrial education of the girls is by no means neglected. They are given instruction by competent teachers in millinery, fancy needle work, dressmaking, housekeeping, cooking, laundrying, poultry raising, dairying and beekeeping.

Thorough instruction in mathematics, history, science and the essentials of an English education is given in the class rooms. Whatever can be of little direct encouragement to a student in becoming self-helpful and in aiding him toward the establishment of sound principles of right living, has no place in the course of study at Tuskegee. Character building as well as practical education and knowledge of the trades, is insisted upon.

The uplifting of the colored people of the south through the schools and the pulpit is among the purposes of this institution. Courses of study intended to fit students for teachers and ministers in the schools and pulpits among the blacks are open to those desiring to enter these professions. But in no case is a student permitted to remain here who refuses to enter one of the departments of manual training. Whether he desires to become a minister, physician or lawyer he will have to learn how to make shoes or brick or build houses or manage a farm or pursue any one of the other industrial courses open to students.

The object of this is that should a graduate of Tuskegee find himself unsuccessful in his professional life he can still command good wages by working at his chosen trade mastered while in school.

"What do you expect to do when you leave here?" I inquired of one of the students who said he was born in South Carolina, but his home is in Boston now.

"Enter the ministry," was his reply.

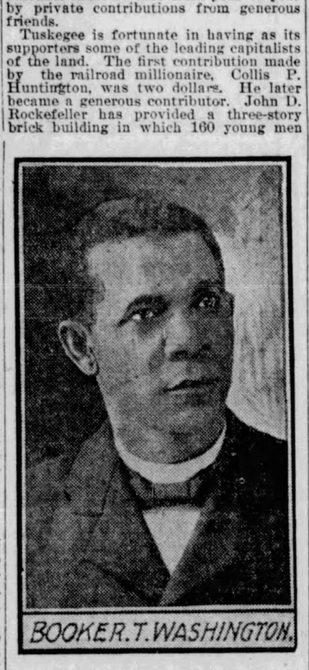
"What trade are you learning on the side?"

"Learning the carpenter trade."

Instruction is free to all students at Tuskegee. Living expenses are brought down to eight dollars per month for each student. Opportunity to earn money with which a portion of the necessary expenses may be met are given in the trade departments. With such help the actual cash outlay for a student during a school year need not exceed sixty dollars. The purpose of keeping the necessary expenses at a minimum is to make it unnecessary for deserving students to leave the institution before graduation for want of money to meet expenses.

Of course the generosity at Tuskegee is expensive. The fixed income of the school from all sources hardly meets one-half of the current expenses. The deficiency last year was $83,067. These amounts must be met from year to year by private contributions from generous friends.

Tuskegee is fortunate in having as its supporters some of the leading capitalists of the land. The first contribution made by the railroad millionaire, Collis P. Huntington, was two dollars. He later became a generous contributor. John D. Rockefeller has provided a three-story brick building in which 160 young men now reside. Of course Andrew Carnegie has not overlooked Tuskegee. Besides the $600,000 which he added to the endowment fund, he handed over $20,000 for a library. The students made the brick, sketched the plans and erected the magnificent structure, Grecian in style, which now stands completed, one hundred and ten feet long, fifty feet wide and two stories high.


BOOKER.T.WASHINGTON.

The institute is now completing its twenty-third year of usefulness. Thousands of young men and women of African descent who have profited by the opportunities and uplifting influence of this school, have scattered throughout the south engaged in useful occupations and giving out a wholesome moral influence among their people. It stands to the credit of Tuskegee that none of its graduates has ever been convicted of a crime.

The plan of education at Tuskegee has been inaugurated in other schools established by her graduates. Among those now rapidly coming to the front are Snow Hill Institute at Snow Hill, Alabama; the Vorhees Industrial school at Denmark, South Carolina; the Allengreen Industrial school at Ruston, Louisiana; the Topeka Institute at Topeka, Kansas; the Mount Meigs Institute of Waugh, Alabama, and the Robert Hungerford Institute at Eatonville, Florida. The fundamental work done in these institutions toward preparing young men and women of the negro race for the greatest usefulness in life is the most hopeful sign of the substantial progress of the negroes in the south.

JESSE HUBER.

INDICTMENTS AT BUTTE.

Butte, Mont., May 9.—Twenty-one indictments have been presented by the Silver Bow grand jury against county officials. Five charges, one of grand larceny, and four of misdemeanor, are made against county commissioner, W. D. Clark. Coroner Michael Egan has to answer to two indictments for felony. He is charged with "raising" bills for transcripts of testimony. The county roads commissioners are accused of misappropriating money, and Constable Patrick Holand and County Architect M. D. Kern have to meet similar accusations. It is expected the grand jury will present another batch of indictments against county officials before adjourning.

Bryan's Brother.

New Orleans, May 9.—Charles W. Bryan, of Lincoln, Neb., brother of Wm. Jennings Bryan, said in an interview here today that reports of dissension in the Nebraska Democracy are incorrect.

According to Mr. Charles Bryan his brother will head the delegation to St. Louis, the delegation being unitedly pledged to vote for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform.

THE CANAL ZONE.

Regulations for Isthmian Commission Determined Upon.

Washington, May 9.—President Roosevelt had a long conference today with Secretaries Hay and Taft and Attorney General Knox, at which the regulations to govern the isthmian canal commission were determined upon finally. The regulations will be promulgated formally later, but at the conclusion of the conference Secretary Taft gave a brief resume of their provisions.

While the creation and work of the commission is committed by law to the president, whose authority in that regard is practically supreme, the president, by the regulations, directs that the commission shall exercise its powers under the direction and supervision of the secretary of war.

General George W. Davis, the army member of the commission, is appointed governor of the American zone of the isthmus. Until the expiration of fifty-eighth congress, the isthmian commission will exercise legislative authority over the American strip.

Gov. Davis is given authority to appoint one judge who shall exercise judicial authority. If, in the opinion of the commission, an additional judge is necessary to the proper conduct of the judicial work on the isthmus the regulations confer on the commission authority to appoint him.

Secretary Taft explained that it manifestly would be impossible for the President, in the exercise of his duties, to give that personal attention to the canal work which is absolutely necessary, and as the war department hitherto has exercised supervisory control over public, civil and military works and governmental work in territory dependent on the country, it is decided that the isthmian commission should operate under the direction of the war department. What particular part of the war department the work shall be under has not been decided by the secretary of war, but he indicated that it might not be the bureau of insular affairs, which he intimated already had enough work on its hands.

FORMAL POSSESSION CANAL ROUTE TAKEN

Panama, May 4.—The United States canal commission today took formal possession of the canal route and of the property of the Panama Canal company. Wm. R. Russell, the retiring United States minister to Panama, (recently appointed United States minister to Colombia); Secretary Lee, of the United States legation, and Dr. Pierce, superintendent of sanitation work, were among those present.

From today the canal works will be under the direction of Major Mark Brooke, of the engineer corps of the United States army, who represented the canal commission at the ceremony of the transfer.

Immediately after the transfer the United States flag was hoisted over the legation and over the canal offices in the Cathedral plaza.

HANNA'S SUCCESSOR.

New York, May 7.—Unable to agree on a man to fill the place of the late Marcus A. Hanna as president of the National Civic Federation, the executive committee of the organization, at its annual meeting in the Fifth Avenue hotel yesterday, appointed a subcommittee to fill the place later on. Grover Cleveland, Andrew Carnegie and other men prominently identified wit h the organization were among those considered for the place. August Belmont was elected chairman of the finance committee, in place of Herbert H. Wreeland, president of the New York City Street Railway company. Mr. Wreeland was made chairman of the welfare department, a new feature. Samuel Gompers was re-elected first vice president and Oscar S. Straus second vice president. Henry Phipps of the United States Steel company was elected to take the place of Charles M. Schwab as chairman of the executive committee; Charles A. Moore was chosen chairman of the conciliation committee, and Cornelius N. Bliss retains his former position as treasurer.

The committee which is to select the new president consists of Franklin MacVeagh, of Chicago; Francis L. Robins, of Pittsburg, and Charles H. Taylor, Jr., of Boston, representing employers; Bishop Potter, Isaac N. Seligman V. Everit Macy, as neutrals, and John Mitchell, Daniel J. Keefe, of Detroit, and P. H. Morrissey, representing employes.

WON'T CHANGE THE NAME

Boston, May 7.—The committee of fifteen which was appointed by the National triennial convention of the Episcopal church at San Francisco in 1901 to consider the advisability of changing the legal name of the denomination has issued an extended report in which the opinion is expressed that any change at this time is inexpedient. The report is to be submitted to the general convention which will assemble in this city next October. The committee recommends the passage by the Boston convention of the following resolution:

"Resolved that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject."

The report is signed by all 16 members of the committee, although three appendices, one signed by seven members, a second signed by five and a third by one, were attached.

The second appendix recommends that the words "Protestant Episcopal," on the title page of the book of common prayer be stricken out. Although officially party lines were not drawn in the investigation of the sentiment in all of the 78 dioceses and missionary districts, a change was generally favored by the high church party and with one or two exceptions the committee, while agreeing on the report itself, divided on the supplementary statement.

At the San Francisco convention the diocese of Milwaukee presented a memorial requesting that the name "The Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States," be changed to that of "The American Catholic Church in the United States."

Kentucky Sails for Home.

Naples, May 4.—The United States battleship Kentucky, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral Evans, sailed today for New York.

IN AN OLD TRUNK

Baby Finds a Bottle of Carbolic Acid and Drinks It.

While the mother was unpacking an old trunk a little 18 months old baby got hold of a bottle of carbolic acid while playing on the floor, and his stomach was so badly burned it was feared he would not live for he could not eat ordinary food. The mother says in telling of the case:

"It was all two doctors could do to save him as it burnt his throat and stomach so bad that for two months after he took the poison nothing would lay on his stomach. Finally I took him into the country and tried new milk and that was no better for him. His Grandma finally suggested Grape-Nuts and I am thankful I adopted the food for he commenced to get better right away and would not eat anything else. He commenced to get fleshy and his cheeks like red roses and now he is entirely well.

"I took him to Matamoras on a visit, and every place we went to stay to eat he called for Grape-Nuts and I would have to explain how he came to call for it as it was his main food.

"The names of the physicians who attended the baby are Dr. Eddy of this town, and Dr. Geo. Gale, of Newport, O., and anyone can write to me or to them and learn what Grape-Nuts food will do for children and grown-ups too." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Look in each pkg. for the famous little book, "The Road to Wellville."

THAT BOND DEAL.

Senator Stewart Criticises President Cleveland's Article.

Washington, May 6.—In a signed article Senator William M. Stewart, of Nevada, criticises the article written by former President Cleveland in regard to the bond deal which occurred during his administation and points out several inconsistencies in Mr. Cleveland's statements.

Senator Stewart says: "The labored defense by Mr. Cleveland of his bond deal in his last administration is food for reflection.

"It is perfectly clear that 4-30 United States bonds, both before, at the time, and ever since, have sold in the market for more than 1 per cent premium for every year they had to run before maturity. It is equally clear that President Cleveland sold $62,000,000 of these same bonds for 4.50 premium when the market price was 30 per cent premium, and that he also sold $1,000,000 more at 11 per cent premium when the market price continued at 30 per cent premium for such bonds. It is also perfectly clear that within a year from the issue of these bonds they sold on the market at 29 per cent premium. So far the whole subject is clear. The lucid part of the transaction is that somebody, not the government, made about $30,000,000 out of the deal. The ambiguous part of the whole subject is, among whom was the thirty millions profit divided? Mr. Cleveland's explanation, throws no light upon this ambiguity, but it reveals a want of discretion on his part which is about as audacious as the effort of the bovine to buck the engine off the track.

"I witnessed the examination by a subcommittee of the senate committee on finance, of Pierpont Morgan and August Belmont. The discretion of these gentlement in refusing to inform the committee, who were interested in the deal, or among whom the swag was divided, was both wise and prudent. After their refusal, the committee gave up the job as hopeless and refrained from reporting to the senate the fact that the reticence or prudence of the gentlemen above named and silenced all inquiry. Why Mr. Cleveland should, at this late day, break that commendable silence, can only be accounted for on the supposition that he believed the generation which was living at the time of his great bond exploit has passed away, and that a new generation will accept his account of the transaction, however ambiguous or inconsistent it may be. I will not intimate that he has a guilty conscience by suggesting that a 'guilty conscience needs no accuser,' but beg to suggest that it is a little remarkable that a person who has been twice President of the United States should be his own accuser by attempting to explain a transaction about which such persons as the Morgans and Belmonts deem it prudent to keep mum."

A SEA TRAGEDY.

New York, May 4.—The North German Lloyd steamer Prinzess Irene, which arrived here today from Genoa, Naples, and Gibraltar, brought eight shipwrecked seamen from the Austrian barkentine Mariji, Captain Bartolozzi, of Ragusavecchia, which was abandoned in mid-ocean May 1. When sighted by the Prinzess Irene, the Mariji was tossing about helplessly at the mercy of the waves, her hold nearly filled with water, her boats washed away and the eight men of her crew were huddled together on the roof of the after house. The barkentine was a hopeless wreck, and after the crew had been taken off by a lifeboat from the steamer the craft was fired. Capt. Bartolozzi said that his vessel, while bound for Aruba, Venezuela, with a full cargo of guano for Genoa, was dismasted in a gale nine days before she was sighted by the Prinzess Irene. So badly was she strained in the gale that the water poured into the hold faster than it could be removed by the pumps. After nine days of continuous work at the pumps the crew became discouraged at times and tried to abandon their labors. The captain, however, stood over them with a revolver, compelling them to continue. Although food and water were ample for their necessities the health of the men gave way under their desperate exertion. The cook was taken ill, and others became so exhausted that they were unable to work. Only four men were fit for duty when the steamer hove in sight. The Mariji was a barkentine of 360 tons burden and valued at $12,000. Her cargo was worth $20,000.

A DESPERATE ATTEMPT

Detroit, Mich., May 9.—Geo. Hartle, an alleged forger and ex-convict, today made a desperate attempt to escape from an officer who was guarding him at Emergency hospital, where Hartle was being treated for a bullet wound in the leg received while resisting arrest April 15. Hartle had pretended to be unable to use the leg. Today, however, Hartle crawled out of bed, dressed himself and succeeded in reaching a window from which a ladder led down to a one-story building adjoining. As he started down the ladder the officer discovered him and ordered him to halt. Hartle ignored the command and Officer Green fired, breaking his shoulder-blade. Hartle continued down the ladder and reached the roof. Green fired again as the escaping prisoner neared the edge of the building, wounding him in the abdomen. Hertle fell from the roof to the ground after the second wound and is not expected to survive.

A PRICELESS SEAL.

San Francisco, May 9.—A massive gold seal worth intrinsically $5,000, and one of the priceless treasures of an ancient Chinese dynasty, was offered for sale in this city to a local smelting company. Word was sent from there to the Chinese consul general. He deciphered the worn inscriptions upon it, and declared that it was one of the most valuable relics of an ancient Chinese dynasty. He said that the gold came from the great range of the Khinga mountains, and the sands of the Gobie desert, and was gathered by hand from the rocks and channels more than four thousand years ago. Melted and refined into a solid mass, the artisans of those ages carved the inscriptions upon the gold that have formed the official seal of the dynasty for thousands of years, until more modern times and a greater sway caused a new imperial seal to be developed. Then the seal was delegated to the nearest nephew of the emperor as his official signature. The seal was subsequently withdrawn from sale by its present owner, who claims to have picked it up in China. It is said the Chinese consul general has guaranteed the payment of $10,000 for it, which is twice its intrinsic value, if melted up.

Gun Records.

Washington, May 7.—Remarkable records were made by the Iowa's gun in the annual record target practice just completed at Pensacola. The Iowa's 12-inch guns made 42 shots and 34 hits. The 12-inch gun made 11 shots and 11 hits. The hits per gun per minute for the 12-inch guns were 0.75. This equals the record made by the British ship Ocean in 1902, when she broke the world's record, and in the case of the Iowa the record is all the more creditable because her guns are of an old type. The Iowa's 8-inch guns made 1.20 hits per minute, the best gun making eight hits out of nine shots.

Kurfurst a Total Wreck.

Lisbon, May 7.—The German mail steamer Kurfurst, which went ashore four miles northward of Sagres, in the extreme southwestern part of Portugal, is a total wreck. The passengers and crew are safe.

MAKES MEN VIGOROUS

Valuable Prescription by Which Any Man Can Make His Own Remedy to Cure Himself at Home Sent Free to All. Write for it.

WILL MAKE A MAN OF YOU.

For the return of that youthful feeling of manhood a prominent Detroit physician and savant is in possession of a re-

America's Greatest Specialist.

cipt which he has himself used in his own extensive private practice with the most startling success. Though the years have passed its equal has never been found and with it thousands of weak men have brought about the cures they so much longed for. The doctor willingly sends the formula entirely free to any man who writes him for it, and they will find it a gift of lasting value. It is good for sexual weakness, lost manhood, nervousness, weak back, emissions, varicocele, lack of force, prostatic trouble, night sweats, inability and the many other embarrassing conditions that befall the sexually imperfect man. It creates an immediate social feeling, warmth and good nature, forces active blood to the muscular tissue, tones the nervous system and arouses bodily confidence. It makes the man of 65 as good as at 35, and the young man again eager for society and fit for marriage and parenthood. Satisfactory results are produced in a day's use, and a perfect cure in a few weeks, regardless of age, or the cause of your condition.

If you need such a remedy send your name and address today to the Dr. Knapp Medical Co., 976 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and in an unmarked envelope the doctor will at once send you the receipt, as promised, explaining in detail what ingredients to use and how to compound them so that any weak man can cure himself in his own home without being under obligations to anyone. It costs you nothing and the sooner you write the sooner you will be cured.

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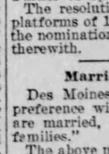
FREE TO LADIES When doctors and others fail to CAN-NOT fail. Valuable secret FREE. Write to-day. Mrs E B COLLINS, Sta. B-4, Milwaukee, Wis.

HANDSOME WIDOW, VERY WEALTHY, owns beautiful home and large income, wants immediately good, honest husband. Address, ALLA, 202 Washington St., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED Sell our $1 bottle Sarsaparilla for 25c; best seller; 200 per cent profit; write today for terms and territory. F. R. GREENE, 115 Lake St., Chicago.

$100. to $300. MONTHLY. Men and women. Salesmen, Managers and General Agents. Delightful business year round. Hustlers getting rich. Write today for brand-new plan and Special Offer this month. 100 per cent profits. No risk. Goods well advertised. National reputation. Fully guaranteed. Customers delighted. We're an old firm, capital $100,000.00. Catalogue and FREE. Any energetic man or woman can get good position, paying big wages.



WORLD MFG. CO., 81 World Bldg., Cincinnati, Ohio.

QUEEN LIL.

She Appears in State at the St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, Mo., May 9.—Queen Lilinokalani, the deposed ruler of Hawaii, accompanied by her adopted son, former Prince Cupid, now known as Joseph Kalaniauole, and his wife, and a number of friends arrived today from Washington and took apartments in the Inside Inn, inside the grounds. The party expects to remain in St. Louis about two weeks and a number of entertainments have been planned in honor of the visitors.

In discussing the matter of attendance Secretary Stevens said today:

"We did not get the count for the opening week completed last evening and it was given out. It was impossible to have given it out sooner. The opening week was not attended by the vast crowds that will pour in later, and yet it took a long time to make the total count. The total number of admissions for the opening week was very gratifying to the exposition management, but, of course, the attendance this week is expected to be much larger as the exhibits are all to be completed in their installation by next Thursday and an official tour of inspection by the exposition officials will then be made. That will indicate that the exposition is entirely completed and visitors who have been waiting for that arrive, will throng the grounds."

Chevalier Zeggio, of the Italian commission, stated today that he expects the fine Italian pavilion to be completed within the next two weeks.

Invented Barbed Wire.

San Francisco, May 7.—Henry Fuchs, who made a fortune by the invention of barbed wire and formerly was a partner of John W. Gates, has died in the poorhouse. Fuchs came to California from St. Louis six years ago. He organized an unsuccessful gold hunting expedition to Nome, suffered a stroke of paralysis, and finally was sent to the almshouse.

Washington Democrats.

Olympia, Wash., May 6.—Of the delegates elected to the Democratic national convention, seven are considered favorable to the candidacy of Wm. R. Hearst for President, and three opposed. Resolutions were adopted dealing with national issues and containing an endorsement of former United States Senator George Turner of Spokane, for vice president.

The resolutions endorse the national platforms of 1896 and 1900, and insist on the nomination of candidates in sympathy therewith.

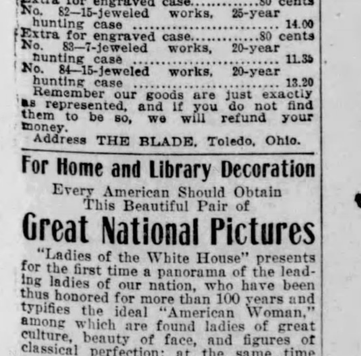
Married Men Preferred.

Des Moines, Ia., May 7.—"Hereafter preference will be shown to clerks who are married, especially those with large families."

The above notice was posted in the Des Moires postoffice today. Postmaster McKay stated the order came from the Postoffice department at Washington, and is in line with a suggestion from President Roosevelt and his large families idea.

Bubonic Plague Reappears.

Johannesburg, May 5.—The bubonic plague has reappeared in the heart of the town. Two cases have been detected in the market, which has been ordered closed.



THE NEW IMPROVED
Blade Rotary Washing Machine
BALL BEARINGS

Our Improved Blade Rotary Washer is the best article of the kind ever placed on the market. The tub is constructed of the best quality Red Louisiana Cypress, arranged for large sized clothes wringer, cover opening arranged so it cannot bind, swell or stick, and has universal ball races and ball bearings. The oscilating movement is the easiest working gearing yet devised for working a washing machine. This machine can be attached to water or electric motor or operated by turning the large balance wheel by hand continuously in one direction. Can be operated while seated on a chair and entirely eliminates the stooping or strain on the back as in the old style washing machine.

The regular price of this machine is $7.00. We offer it and the Weekly Blade one year for only..... **$5.00**

The machine is shipped by freight. The purchaser pays the freight on receipt of the goods.

Waltham and Elgin Watches

We now make the most remarkable offers in the history of the watch business—WALTHAM and ELGIN watches only, regular 18 size and 6 size, in cases of the highest grade. Our gold cases are made of solid gold in two thick plates, reinforced with a sheet of fine composition metal. If properly used the 25-year cases will last a lifetime. Every watch contains Breguet hairspring, quick train, compensation balance safety pinion, stem winding and setting apparatus of the latest design, and all the greatest improvements known to modern expert watchmakers. WALTHAM and ELGIN watches don't wear out. They are all good. Of course, full (15) jeweled works in 25-year cases are better than 7 jeweled works in 20-year cases, but all are fully guaranteed. Why not have correct time? You can have it if you are fortunate enough to get one of our watches. These offers are not for the general public, but any subscriber may buy all he wishes at these prices, which are far lower than dealers' prices for watches not so good. Our men's watches are suitable for boys and our ladies' watches for girls.

The cases are plain or engine-turned. Engraved cases are extra, as per rates quoted in our list.

MEN'S GOLD WATCHES.

Our prices include free delivery, in good running order.

No. 71—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	$14.30
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 72—7-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	11.65
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 73—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	15.90
Extra for engraved case	$1.00
No. 74—15-jeweled works, 25-year open-face case	13.25
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 75—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20
No. 76—7-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	9.75
No. 77—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	13.75
No. 78—15-jeweled works, 20-year open-face case	11.30

MEN'S NICKEL SILVER WATCHES.

No. 79—7-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	5.60
No. 81—15-jeweled works, nickel silver, open-face case	7.20

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

No. 81—7-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	12.15
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 82—15-jeweled works, 25-year hunting case	14.00
Extra for engraved case	80 cents
No. 83—7-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	11.35
No. 84—15-jeweled works, 20-year hunting case	12.20

Remember our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

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Every American Should Obtain This Beautiful Pair of

Great National Pictures

"Ladies of the White House" presents for the first time a panorama of the leading ladies of our nation, who have been thus honored for more than 100 years and typifies the ideal "American Woman," among which are found ladies of great culture, beauty of face, and figures of classical perfection; at the same time portraying the style and costume of each period in the history of our country from the time of Martha Washington to that of Edith Carew Roosevelt, and is being received with profound success by every patriotic American, every mother, daughter, sister and wife of our land.

"Our Presidents" needs no introduction; it represents the leaders of our Great Nation from Washington to Roosevelt in a most life-like and artistic group.

This, with the magnificent companion photogravure, "Ladies of the White House," makes the most attractive historical pair of pictures ever offered the American public and presents a marvel of splendor and richness by special blending of shades and tones produced by the most effective process known to art.

They appeal to every nationality, creed or sex, and should adorn the walls of every home, office, school, library, club room, lodge room, G. A. R. Post and public institution.

The size is 16x20 inches. The real value of these pictures is $2.00 per pair. Our price to Blade readers is only

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480 Magnificent reproductions of actual photographs, complete in 30 parts, 10 cents per part.

Part 3 now ready

THE BLADE, . . . TOLEDO, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

These patterns will be mailed to any address at only 10 cents each. In ordering, address your letter, "Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio." Inclose 10 cents in silver for each pattern ordered. Do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds. Write very plainly the NUMBER and the NAME of each pattern, as it appears under the cut, and also the BUST MEASURE you wish.

Ladies' Pongee Costume, Consisting of Ladies' Fancy Waist, No. 9310, and Ladies' Nine-Gored Skirt, No. 9022.

Costumes of pongee are again receiving special notice. The fabric is light, cool, and, in fact, an ideal material for warm weather wear. It comes in all colors, but

9310—Ladies' Fancy Waist.
9022—Ladies' Skirt.
Waist 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist

preference is given to the natural shade, as tan and biscuit are very fashionable.

The illustration shows a dressy toilette of ecru pongee, with lace trimmings dyed to match the pongee. The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back and is faced with lace to a square yoke depth. The transparent lace collar is edged with green velvet ribbon.

The back is plain across the shoulders, and the fronts have tucks at each side of the center stitched down part way. The waist is arranged to outline the yoke and blouses all around over a narrow belt that crosses in front.

A broad, square collar is cut out at the neck to show the yoke and extends well over the shoulders. It forms a broad plastron in front, tapering slightly toward the waist.

Tucks in the sleeves are stitched to the elbow and provide additional width at the wrist, where the fulness is gathered and attached to wide wristbands. Large circles on the collar and wristbands are filled in by hand with green silk.

Nine gores in the skirt are fitted smoothly around the waist and hips without darts. The closing is made invisibly at the back in habit effect. Extensions added at the lower edge of each gore are flatly pressed and flare smartly when the wearer walks. Circles are embroidered in the spaces between the plaits to match those on the waist. The skirt is made to clear the ground nicely, and fits closely from waist to knee.

Costumes in this mode are made of mercerized linen, madras, damask, soft China silk, foulard and brilliantine, with embroidery, lace and tucked silk for trimming.

To make the waist in the medium size will require two and one-half yards of material 44 inches wide, with one-half yard for trimming. The pattern, No. 9310, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

To make the skirt in the medium size will require six and one-quarter yards of material 44 inches wide. The pattern, No. 9022, is cut in sizes for a 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32-inch waist measure.

Ladies' Summer Gown, Consisting of Ladies' Fancy Waist With Round Yoke, No. 9305, and Ladies' Seven-Gored Skirt, No. 9294.

Champagne-colored voile is used for this lovely toilette, with lace trimming dyed to match the material. The girdle is of violet satin, which contrasts well with the dainty coloring of the gown.

The waist is mounted on a glove-fitted featherboned lining that closes in the center back. A gathered yoke is included

9305—Ladies' Fancy Waist with Round Yoke.
9294—Ladies' Seven Gored Skirt.
Waist, 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 in. bust.
Skirt, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30 and 32 in. waist.

in the neck seam with the standing collar and terminates in a round outline. The fulness of the front is shirred and arranged at the center, blousing well over a soft girdle. The back is plain across the shoul

THE HOUSEHOLD AND YOUNG FOLKS.

EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

TERMS SO EASY ANY ONE CAN BUY. WRITE AT ONCE.

$5 TO $10 PER ACRE

BUYS FIRST CLASS FARMING LAND, well timbered in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, close to market. We are selling our land much less than the cost of land of similar value elsewhere. This land grows abundantly all staple farm products, the best apples, strawberries, celery, sugar beets and potatoes. It has never been offered for sale before on account of being controlled by companies who have confined their entire attention to mining and lumber operations.

Now is the time to buy. This land will be worth $20 to $50 per acre in a few years.

REFERENCES: Colonial Trust Co., New York. Illinois Trust and Savings Bank, Chicago. Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., Cleveland. First National Bank, Minneapolis.

UPPER PENINSULA LAND CO. (Ltd.), 826, Washington Arcade, DETROIT, MICH. F. J. MERRIAM, Sec. and Gen. Mgr.

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

A little bit of Patience often makes the sunshine come,
And a little bit of Love makes a very happy home;
A little bit of Hope makes a rainy day look gay.
And a little bit of Charity makes glad a weary way.

Thursday.

For flowers that bloom about our feet;
For tender grass so fresh and sweet;
For song of bird and hum of bee;
For all things fair we hear and see,
Father in Heaven, we thank Thee!

Friday.

King Hassam, well beloved, was wont to say,
When aught went wrong, or any labor failed:
Tomorrow, friends, will be another day!
And in that faith he slept, and so prevailed.

Saturday.

No robin but may thrill some heart,
His dawnlike gladness voicing.
God gives us all some small, sweet way,
To set the world rejoicing.

Sunday

Then should it chance, as we would fain believe,
Life's glory waits us in some other sphere,
Its first great joy shall be, we did not miss
God's meaning in the glory that is here.

Monday.

Turn your quick eye to find life's noblest things.
Fetter the self and give the angel wings.

Tuesday.

Dig channels for the stream of Love,
Where it may broadly run;
And Love has overflowing streams
To fill them every one.

A New Day Is Dawning.

Its Effect on Home and Family

Emily S. Bouton

A new day is dawning for the homekeeper.

This new day will come to rich and poor alike, but naturally what it is bringing will be of much greater value to those of limited means than where the saving of money is no object.

The signs of this change which is certain to make the drudgery of the housekeeper less while increasing the comfort and the happiness of the home, lie to begin with, in the interest shown in what is called Household Economics. Associations formed in the interest of domestic science are growing constantly more numerous and more practical in their outcome.

Inventions to lessen the work which in every house must be done every day have been fewer than for any other department of life, and yet this is true—women have themselves been extremely conservative in the adoption of those offered. The farmer buys and uses the new labor-saving machinery which is constantly being placed upon the market, as soon as experiments have proved to him that it can be made to do what it claims. The farmer's wife works on in the same old way that her mother and her grandmother did before her, with only the few improvements that altered conditions compel.

I am not unmindful of the fact that in many cases this failure to accept new inventions is compulsory because the wife does not control the family purse, and the majority of men look upon housekeeping from the masculine standpoint of a labor, necessary of course, but easily done and the method of little moment. Yet it is true that until recent years, in reality until the club movement has grown so strong, women themselves have been conservative in the matter.

This conservatism, however, remains with the city homekeeper in some cases, equally with her sister in the country. Only a day or two ago I was congratulating a bright little woman—who looked as if she might also be found in the ranks of the feminine progressives—upon the new method of cleaning carpets, rugs and furniture by compressed air. I had seen it tried and knew that it was effective.

"Yes," she responded doubtfully; "I am told that it is all right, but I believe that I prefer to have everything taken out into the open and beaten, just as my grandmother used to do. Then I know things are clean."

I subsided for not being a housekeeper, I do not hold myself to be overly wise upon the subject. The little incident illustrates my meaning, however, when I say that women themselves may be partly to blame for the comparatively small improvement there has been in doing what is known as woman's work in the home.

My attention was specially called to this matter this week by receiving a circular letter regarding the School of Household Economics, newly established in Chicago. Accompanying it was an article by Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, who was so prominently before the public at the time of the Fair, and who then became specially interested in the need of women for larger information and more wisdom in the conduct of the home. She, and others with her, became convinced that housekeeping should be considered from a scientific standpoint. The cooking, upon which the health and the pleasure of the family so largely depend, began to receive such attention through the manual training schools, and splendid work has been done in this direction. Now, however, every department is coming to be scientifically considered, and the establishment of another such a school as that spoken of is a matter of no small importance.

The final result of all of these movements inaugurated for home-improvement will be to change the wife and mother, on the one hand from a household drudge to a practical and wise homekeeper, with a better understanding of her responsibilities; on the other, to prevent the state of semi-invalidism into which many women fall through continued over-exertion demanded by the past and present crude way of carrying on the work of the household. These changes are important, not only for women, but for men, remembering that so long as the world stands

Through every change, in every age, we find
The Mother and the Baby and the Home.

In the face of this certainty, women must not be afraid to face new conditions, to consider new ideas, to re-form old methods, for in truth, theirs is the greater responsibility in this direction. Nor should they be appalled and discouraged by the apparent confusion resulting from a transition state, and long to go back to the old ways as did the Welshman of whom this story is told:

After attempting to take part in a prayer-meeting conducted in English, and finding it very hard to express the fervor of his heart in the unfamiliar tongue, he suddenly broke the halting and laborious sentences with a joyful exclamation, "Lord, I thank Thee that Thou knowest Welsh!" and straightway launched out upon the sea of gutturals which came so readily to his lips."

Whatever the effect produced upon those who heard, he was evidently satisfied that old ways were the best ways.

Yes, a new day is coming! It is here!

And this reminds me of an article in The Club Woman, by Elizabeth Boynton Harbert, entitled An Essential Forward Step. In this she briefly traces the evolution of woman's thought for herself, and not only that but the change in man's thought of woman and her work. She especially speaks of the co-operation of women in these later days in the activities that make for good, and what marvelous results they are showing. Among them she mentions the Salvation Army, the Christian Endeavor, the Christian Science and New Thought movements.

Men and women, she writes, unite in earnest work in the Salvation Army; young men and maidens share in the duties and honors of the Christian Endeavor ranks, while in the pulpit of every Christian Science church a man and a woman stand side by side to voice the messages of prayer and praise. Consider what the loss would be to the Salvation Army and to the so-called New Thought movements if the work, the enthusiasm and the methods of women were excluded, and then estimate if you can the loss of vitality and power the Evangelical church is suffering by its continued exclusion of the spiritual experience and instruction of women.

I have quoted the above because it seems to put so plainly through illustration the power for good which the united forces of men and women bring to the world. Especially is this true when dealing with the spiritual verities of life. But it is also true with all of the things that belong to every day living, and which man separates, though wrongly, from his religious thought. Side by side, men and women can work together to bring the greatest good to humanity.

It is the strong, the earnest, united altruistic thought which is needed today to produce the best results in the effort to bring higher conditions, for in spite of all apparent contradictions, in spite of the fraud and corruption everywhere visible upon the surface of things, this effort is being made and will finally bear its good fruitage.

A new day is coming!

It is coming because more and more are we searching for the Truth that will make us free.

Free of those chains that drag along the years!
Let us forgive, forget and turn our face
For good and all ahead. And what awaits?
What looms so large, what grows so fast, ahead?
O love and pride! the Future's splendid child.

The Cozy Corner

Our old friend "Henrietta," thus tells her greatest desire:

MY WISH.

If I could have one wish tonight,
By God's great power given,
I would be dearer in His sight,
And far more fit for Heaven.

Ah, what were worldly pleasures here
Without Thy loving power;
Or that dear hand, on sea and land,
To guide us every hour.

Though 'round my feet, life's tempests beat
And clouds drift thick and fast,
I'll trust Thee still; Thy holy will
Will guide me home at last.

—Henrietta.

WOULD LIKE INFORMATION.

Although of the "sterner sex," I am a constant reader of the letters in the Cozy Corner, and especially of Miss Bouton's letters on various subjects. I like her views on social, religious and moral philosophy—and, I might say—on all subjects she writes about.

In regard to the article from her pen in The Blade of April 14, on "Dress as a Duty," all she says is good and true, as I see it. She says that it is "a duty to dress as attractively as far as it can be done without infringing upon the rights of others."

But just where shall we draw the line? Where do our rights end and the rights of others begin? It is not only a high privilege, but, theoretically, a duty, for the tasteful and exalted mind to clothe the body harmoniously and beautifully, as Miss Bouton says; but what about the very many who are devoid of this taste and ideality, who not being able to appreciate the true status of the dresser, mistake the motive for vanity?

In their honest ignorance their envy is apt to be roused, and they blame the person who has caused it, even as in the days of the early church there were those who were offered at St. Paul because he ate meat offered to the heathen. He denied himself the liberty of doing what to him seemed harmless, lest he should offend those whose consciences were weak. Should a Christian, therefore, forego wearing beautiful attire lest he arouse envy in the weaker mind of his neighbor?

This is a grave question, and as Miss Bouton in her paper intimates that others' rights are liable to suffer, and should be considered, should we not—like St. Paul—ever have a care for the weaker brethren by giving them no cause for offence? And would not this spirit be evidenced in our wearing plain garments, especially at church, and would not such a course on our part be conducive to much good among the poor and ignorant?

I write this in no spirit of criticism, but merely to suggest thoughts in the interest of truth. Perhaps at some future time Miss Bouton may feel like giving us some ideas on the subject—H. Greely Miller, Tennessee.

WHAT SHE WANTS.

Do, Somebody, Write Something Cheerful!

I wish that some of the sisters of the Cozy Corner, who know better than I how to write compositions, would write something to make this corner more interesting. It seems to me it is growing to be very dull. Let some one write something bright and cheery. I do not like dull colors anywhere. Black is an emblem of that which is sad, or bad, the same as white represents all that is good. The angels are never represented as being dressed in garmnts of black, but in those of light and brightness as representing their happy, joyful condition.

I like to read the letters that speak for those that cannot speak for themselves. Miss Bouton's article about the work Mr. Angell is doing was a good one, and proves him to be a civilized man and a Christian.

I would like to know if the W. C. T. U. women are not doing more in other places than they do here. There has been such a society in our town for a long time, and yet at the last election, license was voted for by the greatest majority ever polled in this part of the state. It seems as if the women could not be much interested, or else they have very little influence.—"Old Subscriber," Minn.

The letter referred to by this subscriber in a private note to the editor was never received.

SOME QUESTIONS.

A "Young Wife" asks that the housekeepers of the Cozy Corner will "please give her some hints on housekeeping." As she does not specify in what especial line these would be most desirable, it is in order for the members to send anything that may be helpful to them.

Poor, "Disconsolate Jane!" The editor is sure she will have the sympathy of all women—especially of all expectant brides—when they read her letter:

"Dear Blade, what would you advise me to do? I am expecting to be married (to the dearest boy in the world) in May, and I do not know how to arrange for my dress. I expected, of course, that by the middle of May it would be warm weather; and have provided my traveling suit—gown and hat—with that idea. Now you see what a cold spring we are having and the calendar prophesies a cold and rainy May. A spring suit would look so out of place should it happen to turn cold or rainy on the day of the wedding, and I am in despair, as I cannot afford two suits for that purpose. Do tell me what you would do if you were I."

It would be quite impossible for the editor of the Cozy Corner to say what she would do under such circumstances, because we never do the thing we expect to, you know, but looking at it from her present state, she would suggest that this disconsolate maid have everything ready and take advantage of the first warm, pleasant day in May to be married.

Of course, it would not be convenient for her to issue invitations to a wedding at such an uncertain time, but she could have her young man understand that on such a day he was to be on hand, and once married, they could, together, defy the storms of a fickle May with equanimity, and receive their friends at a reception later on. Or, what would perhaps be more sensible, be married in whatever way she has arranged for the occasion, then change to a suitable suit for the day, even if it be a winter one which has been worn. It is not essential that a new suit be worn for traveling.

Although it is a little early to think of strawberries, except in the city markets, a few recipes for using this Queen of Berries may not come amiss. For using the smaller berries, try a—

Strawberry Cream.

Beat two eggs until foamy and just a little stiff, add a cupful of crushed berries, and sugar to make them as sweet as you like them. There can be no exact rule given for the amount of sugar used as some berries are so much sweeter than others, but for ordinarily sweet berries, two tablespoonfuls of sugar will be sufficient for this sauce. Beat the eggs, sugar and berries until very thick, and flavor with a teaspoonful of rose extract.

Cut rounds from a sunshine, or any similar cake, scoop out the centers and fill with the cream, placing a large, whole berry on the top of each. Serve as cold as possible.

The crumbs and pieces of the cake left from cutting the rounds, can be used with a custard for a pudding.

Strawberry Charlotte.

Make a boiled custard of the yolks of three eggs, three tablespoonfuls of sugar, and one pint of milk; when smooth and thick, remove from the fire and, while hot as possible, stir in one-fourth box of gelatine which has been softened in cold water, and dissolved in a cupful of boiling water. When nearly cold, whip in a cupful of cream and the whites of the eggs beaten to a stiff froth. Line the sides of a dish with ladyfingers, or slices of stale cake, place a layer of strawberries in the bottom of the dish, sprinkle lightly with sugar, then place a layer of custard and berries alternately until the dish is filled. Set away till cold and serve with whipped cream.

Individual Shortcakes.

Make a soft, rich, biscuit dough, roll an inch thick, cut into rounds as large as a small saucer and bake in a quick oven. When done, split each biscuit and place between the two parts a layer of crushed berries which have been standing covered with sugar for half an hour, and serve warm with sugar and cream.

The biscuit dough makes a better shortcake than when a regular cake batter is used, as the eggs and sugar in the latter kill the taste of the berries.

The best way, after all, is to eat the berries fresh, and not attempt to mix them with any combination of eggs, sugar, butter or any other thing that will detract from their native taste.

In using gelatine, one often reads recipes which direct that it shall be "dissolved in cold water." This is impossible; the gelatine should be softened in cold water, but to dissolve it, boiling water must be poured over it. If this is done, and the gelatine thoroughly stirred until perfectly dissolved, there will be no occasion for straining it before using.

A PROMINENT WRITER.

Mrs. Van Vorst is one of the authors of the book, The Woman Who Toils, which has attracted considerable attention by the facts it reveals concerning the condition of the laboring class of women. The other author of the book is Miss Marie Van Vorst, who, together with Mrs. Van Vorst, lived and worked in the same places where working women toil and exist after working hours are over. The story of their investigations was first published as a magazine series and later as a book.

Until she decided to examine into the affairs of the woman who toils, Mrs. Van Vorst was a prominent society woman in New York. She is the author of one of the spring books, entitled The Issues of Life, and is at present making her home in Paris, where she is a contributor to several French publications. She is also a fashion writer for some of the American magazines.

Here, There, Everywhere.

Among the materials for gowns that will find much favor this year, is the old fashioned barege. Its soft fabric lends itself readily to the puffings and shirrings of the fashion, while the colored drop skirt—either self-colored or in some pretty contrasting shades—will show prettily through its meshes. This is to be found in a great variety of colorings and will be used for afternoon as well as evening costumes.

Grenadine will be another favorite this summer. It comes in plain and figured goods in black and colors, and should be made up over a drop skirt of black or colored silk. Some of the new linings resemble silk so nearly that the effect is the same, and these wear much better than a cheap silk.

For white waists, the mercerized goods are the most popular and are shown in every variety of wash fabric. Some of these retain their lustre after washing—others do not. If there is any reader of the Here and There who knows of any method by which such goods can be washed and ironed so as to retain their new appearance, let them please send the formula to this column.

During the '60s, a fine checked gingham in black and white was much worn. This was trimmed with many rows of either wide or narrow black worsted braid, or with bias bands piped with black on both edges. This fashion is again revived, and is offered in very fine gingham for shirt waist suits, or in a coarser quality for petticoats.

Sometimes the piping was varied, and red or blue used in place of the black or white.

Petticoats of this check are made full at the bottom with wide, knife-plaited ruffles. Some have several dainty ruffles not more than two or three inches in width around the foot. They are also trimmed with bias bands of black stitched on with white. They wash well and when new, or freshly ironed, make the most desirable of all petticoats for traveling, or for home wear.

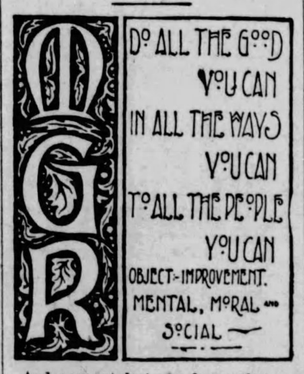
In hiring table or bed linen made, one pays ten cents a yard for the work. Table cloths and napkins are hemmed in the over and over stitch, by doubling back the hem; this stitch makes a perfectly smooth hem and the stitches do not show on the right side when the cloth is laundered. Letters and monograms embroidered on these usually cost from fifteen to fifty cents, according to the number of letters and the style of the stitch used.

A pretty room that cost very little except the time of its occupant, had on the walls a striped paper of pale blue and silver, with rows of dear little pink roses running between the stripes. The floor was covered with a grey rug with a little blue and pink in it; the white iron bed was dressed in white, with pillow shams of white muslin over pink cambric and edged with a narrow lace. The dresser had cover and mats to correspond with the pollow shams; the curtains were white muslin, and across the foot of the bed was a foot robe of pink, finished all around with a three-inch ruffle. A chair, a small table and a footstool completed the furnishings of this room.

The wallpaper cost fifteen cents a roll hung and there were 8 rolls used; cost, $1.20. A forty-five cent can of white enamel paint gave the old, worn bedstead two coats of paint, making it look like new, and also "renewed" the chair in the room. The rug was made from remnants of carpet, bought at a sale and cost a dollar and a half. The dark stain on the floor cost ten cents—as the room was so small that one can was sufficient to give two good coats all around the edges left bare by the rug. The pillow shams and dresser coverings were made of an old muslin curtain, and the lace that edged them cost three cents a yard and seven yards were used. The pink footrobe was made from a piece of a worn-out bedquilt covered with pink flowered satteen; as it was bought at a sale, the four yards needed cost but twenty-four cents. A yard and a quarter of pink paper cambric lining the pillow sham cost eight cents. Total cost, $8.78. This did not include the cost of the bed dresser, chairs and table—only the cost of renovating the room.

A recipe for an unfailing healing plaster has been sent to The Blade by an old lady of ninety-six years, who says it has been used in her family, and her mother's family "forever," and never fails to heal anything than can be healed:

One pound of rosin, one ounce of mutton tallow, one ounce of camphor gum, one ounce of beeswax, one-half ounce gum myrrh, one-half ounce of British oil, one-half ounce each of cedar and linseed oil. Mix well and when needed warm and spread on a cloth and apply to the bruise or sprain.



And now, at last, we know that our "Oregon Bach" has good reasons for living "all by his lonesome":—

Believing that as my photograph has graced—or disgraced the column—I may be considered as having taken the last degree of membership, and am a fully accepted member; therefore I ought—and will try—to write something helpful.

Should my letter be read by any young man in the crowded east who has concluded to go west to find a wife, and build himself a home, I will advise him—if he expects to come to Oregon—to bring the wife with him. I have traveled from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the great lakes, and in my judgment Oregon is the worst place from which a man can try to find a helpmate in which I have ever been.

Now listen and I will tell you how I know this: At one of our annual teachers' institutes, the hotel was full of the best people in the country; at least that is what the teachers call themselves, and if they are not, they should be. Being a man who always strives to go in the best company, or none, I was there also. One evening after supper, the conversation turned—as it always does and always will when young people are together—on matrimony. I was told that a certain young lady present would make me a good wife. At a glance I saw that she was not displeased with the remark, so in a businesslike manner I proceeded to ask her the following questions: "Can you milk a cow, set a hen, and make good bread?"

"No, sir."

"Do you think you could learn?"

"No, sir, nor do I think it would be any desirable accomplishment to know how to do those things."

After asking her other questions and receiving each time a negative answer, I said:

"Do you not think it a sin, and ought to be considered a crime—for any woman who is so absolutely ignorant of such things as you are, or pretend to be, to ever marry?" With a look of bewildered amazement on her face she finally drawled out:

"Well, what a question!"

My next experience was with a dressmaker; I asked her if she could make a man's shirt. After much hesitation and many blushes she said that with the help of her mother she thought she could make one, and, if that is satisfactory, would make all I wanted. After giving her a pattern and telling her to obtain what material was needed for the "sample," at my expense, the bargain was closed, and with a smile on my face and my mind filled with pleasant thoughts, I returned to the place I call home and spent many silent hours in dreams of my past life and of what the future might be, wondering how, supposing she could make satisfactory shirts, I could find out about her skill in bread making.

But, alas,

"Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these—it might have been."

It is said of an ancient writer that he re-wrote an article describing a storm, nineteen times; Newton re-wrote his Chronology fifteen times, and Gibbon wrote his Memoirs nine times before he was satisfied to send the work to a publisher, but it would take longer than all these combined to write a detailed and satisfactory description of that shirt when it was finished. In a few words I will give you some idea of it and leave you to imagine the rest, and how a man would look—and feel—were he to wear such an one.

In front it was open from top to bottom; each of the sleeves would have made a skirt for a little girl, and the ruffles contained sufficient cloth to have made an apron for the M. G. R. Chief. She charged a dollar for the making, and, judging from the size of it, it was worth it. I paid the bill, but did not push my inquiries further.

I suppose that a man is likely to be turned down, in any state, if he questions a girl as to her ability to work, and yet a girl—if she has good sense—will be sure that a man is able to work and support her—able to do his share in the making of the home—and so I can see no reason why he should not have the same privilege of asking what she can do.

I can see no honor in a man or woman being unable to know how to work, and bequeathed wealth is worse than none, unless its possessor is able to take proper care of it.—"Oregon Bach."

Here is a letter that fills us with sadness, but we shall all hope that our dear girl, "Illinois," will soon be well and that she will accept the most sincere sympathy from each and every member of the M. G. R.:

"As so many have asked for 'Illinois,' she wishes me to tell you why she has not written. After many months of delicate health her mother was taken seriously ill, and the 16th day of last March she went to her heavenly home. Worn with grief and care, 'Illinois' herself is now ill, though she is slowly improving in health.

"This will explain her silence to those who have been expecting personal letters from her.—Buckeye Schoolma'am."

"Ozark Phil," asks what he shall do to obtain admittance to the M. G. R. The first thing will be for him to run home and get his name and address; that done, the rest will be easy for him.

A DIVERTED TRAGEDY.

Gracie wuz allus a careless tot;
But Gracie dearly loved her doll.
An' played wiv it on the winder-sill,
'Way upstairs when she ought to not.
An' her muvver telled her so an' all;

"MY CHILD, MY PRECIOUS CHILD."

But she won't mind what she say—till,
First thing she know, her dolly fall
Clean spang out o' the winder plumb
Into the street! An' here Grace come
Down stairs, two at a time, jist wild,
An' a-screamin': "Oh, my child! my child!"

Jule wuz a-bringin' her basket o' clo'es,
Ist then into their hall, down there—
An' she ist stop when Gracie bawl,
And Jule she say "She ist declare
She's ist in time!" An' what you 'spose?
She sets her basket down in the hall,
All w'ite on top o' the snowy cloe's
Wuz Gracie's doll a-layin' there,
An' ist ain't bu'st ner hurt a-tall!
'Nen Gracie smiled—ist sobbed an' smiled—
An' cried: "My child! my precious child!"
—From James Whitcomb Riley's "The Book of Joyous Children."

Through to China.

"Oh, mamma!" cried little seven-year-old, excitedly; "guess what I did a while ago?"

"I don't know; what was it?"

"Why I dug and dug, out there in the ground, way through to China."

"What are you telling me such a story for?" his mother asked severely.

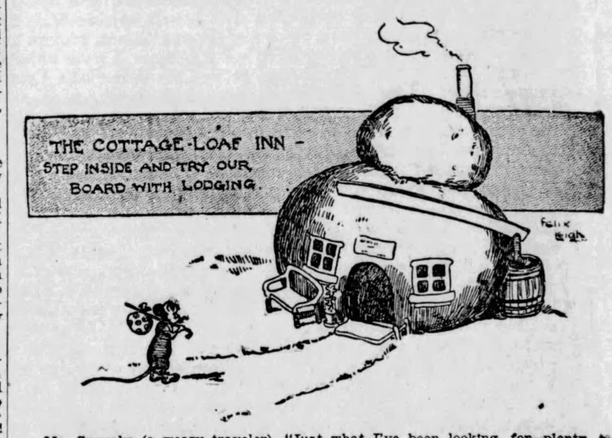
"Well, I did, honest, see?" and he held a broken piece of an old plate up for her inspection.

HURRAH FOR SPRING.

Spring—She's come agen;
Less whoop an' yell an' sing.
It makes a feller feel so good
An' glad he's young, by Jing!
Th' boys is playin' marbles
Down by th' old town pump,
An' th' girls is so darn sassy
That it makes yer old heart thump;
Th' ploughs is in the medders,
A-turnin' up the sod,
An' th' birds is jest a-singin'
All then can a-praisin' God;
Th' young colts in th' paster
Are kickin' up the'r heels,
An th' cows stan' there a-thinkin'
How good th' warm breeze feels;
Green things is pokin' up the'r heads,
A-reachin' fer th' sun,
An' th' frogs down in the marsh is
A-rejoicin' ever' one;
Th' smell of earth is in th' air,
That same old growin' smell,
You snuff is up an' laugh fer joy,
Becuz yer live an' well
An' kickin' still—an' then—
Hurrah! Spring's come agen.

—May Lippincott's.

HOME COMFORTS.



Mr. Squeaks (a weary traveler)—"Just what I've been looking for—plenty to eat and a good, sound roof over one's head."—From Youth.

WEIGHING THE BABY.

Starr was the outgrown baby now; there was a new baby in the nursery—a very, very new one. He was so new that Starr was sure he could not feel much acquainted yet with anybody, and that was why he cried so often.

"He's kind of homesick, I guess," Starr said. "Course he cries! I cried that time I was at my grandfather's 'thout my mother. Folks always cry when they're homesick."

There were so many beautiful things about that new baby! Starr haunted the nursery all day long, to make sure of not missing any of them. He watched Nurse Mary wash and dress the baby every morning, in front of the open fire. That was the most beautiful thing of all! Such round, dimply little elbows and knees! Such curly, curly little legs! Such a soft little fuzz on the small, round head, that Nurse Mary insisted was hair!

Every week they weighed the new baby, and every week he had gained about half a pound. It surprised Starr a little and made him rather uncertain about the homesick theory.

"I didn't gain half-pounds when I was homesick," he reflected. "I got just as unfat; an' he keeps a-gettin' fatter! Maybe that isn't the reason he cries."

The eighth week the new baby weighed fifteen pounds, and Starr was very proud indeed—as proud, Nurse Mary said, as if he weighed fifteen pounds himself. He got his slate and pencil and "reduced" the fifteen pounds to ounces, to make it sound still more splendid. Starr was "in" denominative numbers now, in his 'rithmetic, so he could do a little sum like that as easy as anything.

"One hundred 'n' eighty," he announced, looking up from his slate. Then he hurried back to the nursery to tell Nurse Mary.

"The baby weighs a hundred 'n' eighty ounces," he said, triumphantly; "twelve times fifteen, you know—that's the way you do it. There's twelve ounces in a pound—"

"Twelve!" exclaimed Nurse Mary, in surprise; "I thought—in my time sixteen ounces made a pound."

"Avoirdupois weight," Starr said, looking scornful; "but the baby's Troy weight."

"Troy weight?" Nurse Mary looked up over the new baby's little bald head in more surprise still. The scorn on Starr's face grew and grew, till it covered up all his little gold-brown freckles.

"Course, Troy weight!" he cried. "I hope you don't 'spose we'd weigh the baby avoirdupois, same as coal and flour and—and butter! It's Troy weight you weigh precious things by—gold and silver and di'monds—and the baby." And Starr dropped a kiss into the little, warm, sweet well of the baby's neck.—Sunday-School Visitor.

TO A POEM.

Child of my brain—born in an hour—
Born. Then my soul and my heart swelled with pride.
Throbbing with life, like a beautiful flower,
I have caressed thee. Then, laid thee aside.

Later, in quietude, lonely, I read thee.
Reading, again thou awakened my soul!
Child, oh my child, as thy father I ask thee,
Be thou my Savior. Unfold me life's goal!

Thou art my own, yet I pray your forgiveness,
If my request breathes with selfishness aye,
Should you discover my Ego—then tell me,
Censure me, suppliant, in silence I'll die.

Dying, I'll know thou wilt carry my message,
Thou wilt announce to the world that 'twas I
Who am thy father, while thou, Oh beloved one!
Live on immortal: live never to die.

ARTHUR J. ABISCOTT.

Banner Puzzlers

FOR APRIL.

New Work.....Hawkeye.
Solutions.. ....Pauline.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an American chemist and physiologist, born near Liverpool, England, May 5, 1811, and educated at a Wesleyan school at Woodhouse Grove, later pursuing his studies in chemistry under Dr. Turner, of the London University. In 1833 he joined some of his relatives who had emigrated to America, and in 1836 took his degree of doctor of medicine in the University of Pennsylvania, and was appointed professor of natural philosophy, chemistry and physiology in Hampden-Sidney College, Virginia. In 1839, removing to the city of New York, he was connected with the preparatory department, and in 1841 was one of the founders of the Medical College of New York University, in which he was at first professor of chemistry, and, in 1850, of physiology. He was a clear and able lecturer and a voluminous writer, contributing liberally to all the scientific periodicals of his time. He died January 4, 1882.

HAWKEYE.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

On the top of a circular mound, whose base was 80 ft. in diameter, stood a flag pole, whose top was 100 ft. above the apex of the mound; the sides of the mound formed an angle of 45 degrees with the plane of its base. In a storm the wind broke the flag pole across, and it fell so that the top just reached the edge of the base of the mound, the broken end resting upon the broken end of the vertical piece. How far up the pole was the break?

J. ALEX.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

O X X X X O
O X X X X O
O X X X X O
O X X X X O
O X X X X O
O X X X X O

1.—A genus of flowerng plants.
2.—Shrubs of the genus Syringa.
3.—A tabor.
4.—A hind in the second year.
5.—Called the "Sunday of Joy."
6.—The effects of an insolvent debtor.
Primals, the Rose of Sharon; finals, a lovely fall flower.

PAULINE.

4.—DECAPITATIONS.

Behead an instrument to break flax, and leave a garden tool.
Behead a fruit, and leave an adjective.
Behead a bend, and leave a bird.
Behead wide, and leave a track for travel.
Behead an open box used in transportation, and leave an established portion.
Behead climate, and leave a fruit.

BLUE BELL.

5.—QUERY.

Who can tell us something of the Tarpeian Rock?

METTA.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed.
What then? Is the reward of virtue bread?
That, vice may merit, 'tis the price of toil;
The knave deserves it when he tills the soil."

W. C. MOLLETT.

Answers to Puzzles of April 28.

1.—Washington Allston.
2.—Words forming half-square: Japan, anon, pod, an N.
3.—99 turkeys. (See Chat.)
4.—Byron, Riley, Young, Addison, Norton, Tennyson. Primals—Bryant.
5.—"Whom can we trust now," were the words spoken by Washington upon receiving the proofs of Arnold's treason.
6.—Alice Carey wrote:
"And slight is the sting of his trouble,
Whose winnings are less than his worth;
For he who is honest, is noble,
Whatever his fortune or birth."

Chat.

The solution sent by Perry Cross to his problem answered today is this:
250 equals 5-2 plus 2 and ½; then 250 minus and 2 and ½ equals 5-2, or 247 and ½. 247.5 divided by .5 equals 49.5, or ½ a whole number, or 99 the number of turkeys. Proof: 99 plus 99 plus 49.5 plus 2.5 equals 250.

The 'Cademy was so full this morning that the Schoolmistress sent Terence out after extra chairs.

There were present Hawkeye, Pauline, Geo. W. Haselton, J. Alex., Sucker, Mrs. H. Larned, X. Y. Z., Chas. Buchanan, Perry Cross, R. Davis, Geo. Vore, W. P. E. and Newt.

Newt sent a message to "Friend Haselton" to the effect that he (Newt) was no good in arithmetic, having lain down the slate pencil to take up farming tools too early in life. He also stated that the boy in the problem had 7 apples to start with, not counting the ones he ate before he reached the toll-gate!

Haselton solved the problem of April 7 by calculating the distance between the houses on the circumference of the circle. He say: "If the author meant the difference on a straight line, I will leave that for the boy (Newt) to solve!

X. Y. Z. says: W. P. E. failed to give the height of the boy in his kite and tree problem.

J. Alex., Sucker and Chas. Buchanan, the elder pupils of the 'Cademy give you the right hand of fellowship, and hope you will come often.

The Banner Puzzlers for April are: New Work, Hawkeye; solutions, Pauline.

R. Davis, it is a long time since you came to school. Here's hoping you will do better in the future.

WHEN BETSY SEWS.

When Betsey starts to sew,
I wonder where they go—
The needles and pins and all such things—
When Betsey starts to sew.

When Betsey starts to sew,
Dear me! then all is woe—
The scissors lost and household crossed—
When Betsey starts to sew.

When Betsey starts to sew,
Now, friends, you all must know
These times are rare, so don't despair
When Betsey starts to sew.

—May Lippincotts Magazine.

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ANOTHER VIEW OF THE YALU RIVER NEAR WIJU

SECOND ARMY LANDS.

Japanese In Force on the Liao Tung Peninsula.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—5:10 p. m.—The details of the Japanese landing at Pitsewo have just been received by the general staff. From information brought to Port Arthur by the Chinese sixty transports are disembarking two divisions, numbering altogether 30,000 men of which 10,000 were landed yesterday evening.

London, May 6.—A dispatch to the Central News from St. Petersburg today, says the Japanese landed at Port Adams, on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula, as well as at Pitsewo.

Port Adams is situated about 50 miles from Port Arthur, at the head of Society Bay, and on the railroad connecting Port Arthur with Mukden and Harbin. Consequently it may be inferred that if the report of the Japanese landing there is correct, communication with Port Arthur has been cut off. Pitsewo on the east coast where the Japanese have landed, is less than twenty miles from Port Adams.

St. Petersburg, May 6.—12:48 p. m.—The landing of the Japanese at Pitsewo, northeast of Port Arthur, is officially confirmed. It is said that the railroad connecting Por Arthur with Mukden and Harbin will soon be cut.

The departure of Viceroy Alexieff and Grand Duke Boris from Port Arthur was hurried owing to the possibility of the interruption of railroad communication.

The Japanese landed in sufficient force to discourage the few hundred Russians watching at Pitsewo from offering any resistance.

Pitsewo is situated on the east coast of the Liao Tung peninsula and about seventy-five miles northeast of Port Arthur. It is near the narrowest part of the peninsula along which passes the railroad connecting Port Arthur with Mukden and Harbin.

Kin Chou Bay, where Japanese transports are also reported to have been sighted, is on the west coast of the Liao Tung peninsula and not far from Pitsewo.

Manchurians Growing Hostile.

New York, May 7.—Signs of growing hostility against the Russians have become evident among the inhabitants of Manchuria since the Russian reverse on land, says a World dispatch from St. Petersburg. In consequence of this the guards along the railroad line have been considerably strengthened. According to a Mukden dispatch, a railroad guard, two miles north of Tyndejateoun, numbering 100 men, was attacked last Sunday by brigands. Sharp fighting took place, during which one Russian was killed and Lieut. Korableff and four men were seriously wounded.

PORT ARTHUR CUT OFF

Russian Opinion on the Japanese Advance.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—2:28 p. m.—Japanese troops swarming across the narrow neck of the Liao-Tung peninsula, the railroad and telegraph communications cut and the Russian Gibraltar isolated and left to its own resources—all this the Russians seem to accept with great stoicism.

It is reported here that the Japanese ships bombarded Port Arthur early on the morning of May 6, and succeeded at last in closing the entrance, but no official confirmation of the latter statement can be obtained.

The exact hour at which communication with the Russian stronghold ceased has not been established.

The strength of the garrison at Port Arthur is not revealed by the authorities, who will only say that it is adequate for defensive purposes. It is not believed that the force there exceeds 10,000 soldiers. A large force is not considered necessary, as was shown by the recent withdrawal of some of the troops who were simply a drain on the resources of the garrison.

The fleet must now take a secondary position and the sailors will be used to man the shore guns, if necessary.

St. Petersburg, May 7.—2:20 p. m.—The calmness with which the Russians accept the isolation of what always has been regarded as the Russian Gibraltar in the Far East, is remarkable. In military circles it had been considered inevitable from the first. No attempt is made to belittle the energy shown by the enemy, but from the strategic point of view, the investment of the fortress is regarded as relieving the military situation on the mainland which had been much embarrassed by the necessity for maintaining the seagirt stronghold at the extremity of the Liao Tung peninsula. Besides, the utmost confidence is expressed in the ability of the fortress to withstand a siege. The whole of the lower end of the peninsula from Kin Chou, 40 miles above Port Arthur, south, is an entrenched camp commanded by a chain of most formidable fortifications, which surmount the crest of every hill. Millions of roubles and years of work have been devoted to rendering the place impregnable by land or sea. The railroad circling within this camp will permit of the easy transportation of the defending troops.

According to the Russian view the Japanese have a herculean task before them in the event of their attempting the reduction of the fortress. Successive lines of defenses must be carried and the Japanese operations cannot begin at the advanced position, Kin Chow, until their siege guns are landed. General Stoessel, who will have supreme command of the defense of Port Arthur, is considered to be able and resourceful and to have an indomitable will. His orders of the day have breathed a spirit of unyielding defiance. One of them declared that the last man must die in the defense of Port Arthur.

The latest newspaper dispatches from the beleaguered fortress contained an account of a stirring appeal made by Gen. Stoessel to his troops yesterday on the occasion of the review in honor of the empress' name day, in which he announced that he would never surrender. In addition to the 10,000 sailors on board the ships at Port Arthur and the regular fortress artillery, probably numbering 2,000 men, the defending force consists of a division of riflemen, and three batteries of field artillery, a total of about 22,000 men.

In anticipation of the severance of communication all the valuable public documents had been removed to Mukden and the work of supplying the fortress with provisions and ammunition had been progressing for weeks. The authorities apparently are satisfied that practically no non-combatants remain there. The inhabitants of Port Dalny were sent away some time ago. The newspapers accept the news stoically, adjuring the people not to be discouraged since the cutting off of Port Arthur was a foregone conclusion from the first. The Novoe Vremya says:

"The fortress and its defendants must now shift for themselves until our army, in sufficient strength, can come down from the north and rescue them. In the meantime the people must accustom themselves to be without direct news from Port Arthur."

Kuropatkin's Plans.

St. Petersburg, May 5.—1 p. m.—Gen. Kuropatkin has gone to the front from Liao Yang to inspect the situation personally. Troops are being hurried forward from the Liao Yang and Mukden line to a position near Feng Wang Cheng.

All the Russian wounded have been sent back toward Liao Yang, in order not to encumber the operation of the Russian army. It appears evident that Gen. Kuropatkin is preparing to give battle to Gen. Kuroki's army if circumstances warrant. Private reports are to the effect that the fighting blood of Russian soldiers is up, and that they are thirsting for an opportunity to avenge the slaughter on the Yalu, but although the commander-in-chief is greatly chagrined at the miscarriage of his plans on the Yalu, there is no idea here that he will act rashly on that account. His decision as to the extent of opposition he will make at Feng Wang Cheng depends upon the location and success of Japanese landings in Manchuria. Descents or attempted landings are now momentarily anticipated near New Chwang and the head of Corea Bay. Occupying an interior line and pursuing the tactics of Napoleon, Kuropatkin's problem will be to prevent a juncture of the enemy's forces. It is necessary for him to await the development of the Japanese plans, and ascertain the direction, strength and whence the other column will come before deciding how to fight his adversary in detail.

50c. Bottle Free.

When Medicine Fails, Try Liquozone--We'll Pay for it.

Medicine must fail in a germ trouble, because medicine never kills inside germs. Any germ-killing drug is a poison to you, and it cannot be taken internally.

Liquozone is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. It does in a germ trouble what no drugs, no skill in the world, can accomplish without it. To prove this—if you need it—we will gladly pay for a bottle and give it to you to try.

Acts Like Oxygen.

Liquozone is the result of a process which, for more than 20 years, has been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research. Its virtues are derived solely from gas, made in large part from the best oxygen producers. By a process requiring immense apparatus and 14 days' time, these gases are made part of the liquid product.

The result is a product that does what oxygen does. Oxygen gas, as you know, is the very source of vitality. Liquozone is a vitalizer with which no other known product can compare. But germs are vegetables; and Liquozone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetal matter. Yet this wonderful product which no germ can resist, is, to the human body, the most essential element of life.

We Paid $100,000

For the American rights to Liquozone—the highest price ever paid for similar rights on any scientific discovery. We did this after testing the product for two years, through physicians and hospitals, in this country and others.

That price was paid because Liquozone does in germ troubles what all the drugs, all the skill in the world, cannot accomplish without it. It carries into the blood a powerful yet harmless germicide, to destroy at once and forever the cause of any germ disease. And no man knows another way to do it. Liquozone is so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of $1,000 for a disease germ that it can not kill.

Germ Diseases.

These are the known germ diseases. All that medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs, and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquozone kills the germs, wherever they are, and the results are inevitable. By destroying the cause of the trouble, it invariably ends the disease, and forever.

Asthma	Hay Fever—Influenza
Abscess—Anemia	Kidney Diseases
Bronchitis	La Grippe
Blood Poison	Leucorrhea
Bright's Disease	Liver Troubles
Bowel Trouble	Malaria—Neuralgia
Coughs—Colds	Many Heart Troubles
Consumption	Piles—Pneumonia
Colic—Croup	Pleurisy—Quinsy
Constipation	Rheumatism
Catarrh—Cancer	Skin Diseases
Dysentery—Diarrhea	Scrofula—Syphilis
Dandruff—Dropsy	Stomach Troubles
Dyspepsia	Throat Troubles
Eczema—Erysipelas	Tuberculosis
Fevers—Gall Stones	Tumors—Ulcers
Goitre—Gout	Varicocele
Gonorrhea—Gleet	Women's Diseases

All diseases that begin with fever—all inflammation—all catarrh—all contagious diseases—all the results of impure or poisonous blood.

In nervous debility Liquozone acts as a vitalizer, accomplishing what no drugs can do.

50c Bottle Free.

If you need Liquozone, and have never tried it, please send us this coupon. We will then mail you an order on your local druggist for a full-size bottle, and we will pay your druggist ourselves for it. This is our free gift, made to convince you; to show you what Liquozone is, and what it can do. In justice to yourself, please accept it today, for it places you under no obligation whatever.

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I have never tried Liquozone, but if you will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.

.....

.....

.....

W 309 Give full address—write plainly.

Any physician or hospital not yet using Liquozone will be gladly supplied for a test.

NEW CHWANG EVACUATED

Russians Retiring Before the Victorious Japanese.

Che Foo, May 9.—Passengers arriving here upon the steamer Petrarch from New Chwang, say that when they left New Chwang the Russians had commenced to evacuate. Some guns had been taken from the forts and many troops had already gone. In other respects New Chwang was quiet. The passengers understood before their departure that the Japanese had cut the railway but they learned no particulars.

London, May 9.—The Morning Post's Shanghai correspondent reports that Dalny was captured Friday, while the Tokio correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, cabling under date of Sunday, says:

"Dalny was invested yesterday."

The Daily Mail's correspondent at New Chwang, in a dispatch dated May 8, says:

"Yesterday most of the Russian troops retired to Tashihchao and during the night most of the guns were removed from the fort and sent to Liao Yang, where all the Russian forces are concentrating. A conference of the civil and military authorities was held this afternoon, and it was decided to prepare to leave at a moment's notice."

With the exception of vague rumors of further fighting in the vicinity of Feng Wang Cheng, the foregoing are the only items of actual news regarding the Far East appearing in the London papers this morning. Some, however, have accounts of the Kiu-Lien-Cheng battle from correspondents with the Japanese army giving interesting points. The Daily Mail says:

"The moonlight night broke into a splendid dawn, and revealed the Japanese army drawn up as if on parade."

Then after describing the shelterless nature of the plain dividing the opposing armies, the Daily Mail's account proceeds:

"The Russians did not respond to the opening of the Japanese fire, but remained silent and invisible. The Japanese line of infantry, two miles long and entirely exposed, advanced from point to point, by swift, sudden rushes, smartly executed in the most brilliant style, firing steadily all the while. We watched anxiously, anticipating that each rush would enter the zone of fire. The Japanese were working around the sides of Kieu-Lien bay to their position, when the Russian trenches suddenly poured a hurricane of rifle fire into them with deadly effect. For a moment the Japanese advance weakened and recoiled, then rallied and once more rushed forward across the stream, obtaining some shelter in a dead angle under the base of the mountain. The Russians, not having guns, were unable to reply to the continuous fire of the Japanese artillery. The Japanese advance was now marked by prostrate bodies. In one instance two Japanese shells did terrible execution among their own men who were ascending the slope.

"Two hours after the advance began an official suddenly appeared at the top of the slope waving a large Japanese flag, sending an electric thrill through the beholders, all far and near shouting 'banzai.'"

New Loan Sanctioned.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—At a meeting of the financial department of the council of the emperor under the presidency of Count Solsky, today, the report of the committee regarding the conclusion of a new five per cent loan of $150,000,000, to be issued in France, was approved and signed. It will be sanctioned by the emperor today.

In the Dark.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—4:30 p. m.—The Russian authorities are completely in the dark as to what is happening in the territory occupied by the enemy, except such news as comes from the newspapers abroad and originating from Japanese sources. The reports of a Japanese landing at Taku Shan and the investment of Port Dalny, etc., while not confirmable here officially, are not denied.

The Novoe Vremya this morning is greatly excited over the action of the Swedish authorities in mining the entrance of the harbor of Slite, on which the island of Gothland, in the Baltic sea, demanding that the foreign office ascertain the cause, seemingly forgetting that Slite was occupied as a base by the British fleet operating against St. Petersburg at the time of the Crimean war. Viceroy Alexieff refuses to receive any more foreign war correspondents.

The Russian Loss.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—3:30 a. m.—Two official dispatches calculated to increase the depression existing among all circles in Russia were given out last night. From the point of view of the progress of the campaign the most important is that regarding the capture by the Japanese without opposition of Feng Wang Cheng on May 6. The second gives details concerning the killed, wounded and missing among the troops under the command of Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch, as the result of the fighting on the Yalu, the number of which totals 2,993, officers and men.

General Kuropatkin forwarded a message from Lieut. Gen. Zassalitch, who had been left in command of the column retiring from Feng Wang Cheng, which described the movements of the enemy in connection with the occupation of the town.

The information caused no surprise to the officials, who had already been advised of the decision that no attempt would be made to hold Feng Wang Cheng, the superiority of the Japanese in all fighting arms ensuring a disaster similar to that at Kiu-Lien-Cheng. Therefore General Zassalitch was given strict orders that there should be no fight of the rear guard.

The Russian Loan.

Paris, May 5.—Parties connected with the negotiations for a Russian loan give the following statement:

"The loan is not yet signed, but it is certain that it will not be long deferred. M. Hottinguer, representing French financiers, is now at St. Petersburg, arranging the details. It is understood that it will be at 5 per cent. for five years, and that it will sell between 98 and 98.50.

Paris, May 6.—An authoritative statement was given to the Associated Press today from the highest governmental source concerning the details and circumstances of the new Russian loan as follows:

"The situation has been much changed since your interview with M. Mieczislas De Routkowsky, the Russian financial agent in London, April 23. The conditions today on which the loan is based are as follows:

"The cost of the war for the first five months up to June 1, including $22,500,000 for railroad equipment, is $125,000,000.

"After June 1, the monthly cost of the war will be $3,500,000 for the navy and $15,000,000 for the army at the front, making the total of war expense about $254,500,000 for the year closing January 1 next.

"The first part of the war was more expensive than the latter, owing to the cost of mobilization and the general expenses incident to setting the machinery of warfare in motion."

A Sharp Fight.

Antung, Manchuria, Monday, May 2, via Seoul, Corea, May 7.—A Japanese force today charged a thousand men of the Russian rear guard, consisting of a battalion of infantry and two batteries of artillery, near Hamatana, west of Kiu Lien Cheng. After sustaining heavy loses the Japanese spiked the Russian guns and captured for hundred prisoners.

RUSSIANS FLED.

Severe Engagement Near Liao Yang Monday.

Shan Hai Kwan, May 10.—9 p. m.—It is reported that the first Japanese army corps, having followed the Russians retreating from the Yalu river, overtook them twenty miles south of Liao Yang, yesterday, and a severe engagement ensued. The Japanese dragged their guns up hills believed to be insurmountable. The Russians thereupon continued to retreat north. A division of the first corps is approaching New Chwang, which is now garrisoned by a handful of Russians.

Japanese scouts have been seen six miles from New Chwang. Nineteen women were the last civilians to leave New Chwang for Shan Hai Kwan. They arrived here tonight and confirmed the reports of the evacuation of New Chwang.

London, May 10.—The Daily Telegraph's Seoul correspondent says:

"It is believed here that a portion of the Russian Vladivostok fleet has been successfully shut out, and is now in the sea of Japan trying to evade the Japanese.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—A semi-official dispatch from Mukden dated to-day denies the report that the Japanese have captured Port Dalny.

NAVAL BATTLE REPORTED

In Which Both Sides Lose Warships.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—7:49 p. m.—A foreign embassy here professes to have information to the effect that the Vladivostok and Port Arthur squadrons have effected a juncture after a naval battle in which the Japanese lost three cruisers and the Russians two and one torpedo boat destroyer.

BELIEVE IN KUROPATKIN

Russians Feel That His Plans Will Be Vindicated.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—2:15 p. m.—Although it is hardly credited here (as it is known that Gen. Kuropatkin is withdrawing his advance posts along the Manchurian Littoral on Liao Yang), it is announced this morning from Mukden that the railroad between Port Arthur and Liao Yang has been repaired and is working.

Hai Cheng, north of New Chwang, is already reported to have been evacuated, but there is nothing official on this point. The Russian garrison still remains at New Chwang, but the abandonment of that place is only considered to be a question of days. The army organ assumes that the Russians are retiring on Liao Yang, leaving, temporarily, the defense of Port Arthur to the naval squadron and garrison. The organ also assumes that the Japanese have already landed at Taku Shan, west of the Yalu river, thus assuring a junction between General Kuroki's army and the Japanese forces on the Peninsula. The army organ thinks the force disembarked at Taku Shan is probably part of the Third Army, "concerning the mobilization of which the Japanese have successfully spread mystifying reports." It commends the retirement from Feng Wang Cheng, which it considers to be of no strategical importance.

There is a complete absence of official information. The authorities are as silent as the grave concerning Gen. Kuropatkin's plans, only declaring that his tactics will be vindicated. The report of the appearance of the enemy at Kwan Tien Sien on the Mukden road from the Yalu causes some disquietude. The report is three days old. Only small detachments of infantry and cavalry then appeared, but it is possible that there were advance skirmishes of Gen. Kuroki's fourth division, who were sent northward to protect the Japanese right flank. If the Japanese could get on this road, above Liao Yang, the Russian position there would be threatened. The papers here seem more concerned about the effect of the Japanese successes upon the Chinese than about the ultimate result of the campaign. The Russ, reviewing the war to date, says:

"The fears expressed as to the effect even of the temporary successes of the Japanese upon the Asiatics are more general and are beginning to seriously alarm many of the leaders of European politics, who dread further complications. Moderation and caution are now the principal orders of the day for all European governments."

The Bourse Gazette remarks:

"It is not given us to know how long the night will last, but we know the morning will come. This is not only a question of the far east, but of our position in Asia and in the world. Our great development since the Crimean war is not to be destroyed by the Japanese army penetrating into Manchuria."

The Admiralty declares positively that the report of the destruction of the armored cruiser Rurik is false.

Coal and Food Short.

Shan Hai Kwan, May 10.—A merchant here, who is in a position to have trustworthy information, has informed a correspondent of the Associated Press that at Port Arthur there is only coal sufficient to last the warships for six weeks and that the food supply there will feed eight thousand men for three months only.

Cotton Contraband of War.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—12:05 p. m.—An imperial order declaring cotton contraband of war was officially gazetted this morning.

Calling Out Reserves.

St. Petersburg, May 10.—An imperial ukase issued today calls out the reserves of several districts in the governments of Potlava Kusk, Kharkhoff, Riazana, Kaluga and Tula, with the view of the completion of the units to be sent to the Far East from the military districts of Kieff and Moscow.

M. PLESKE DEAD.

London, May 9.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg announces the death there at 9 o'clock this morning of M. Pleske, late minister of finance.

M. Pleske was born in 1852, and was the son of a Russian general of German extraction. He entered the ministry of finance when 20 years of age and was credited with being a disciple of M. DeWitt, whom he succeeded as minister of finance. In December last M. Pleske became seriously ill as the result of an injury to his spine in a carriage accident some time previously and was obliged to undergo an operation, and in January of this year was said to be dying, peritonitis having set in. He was at that time relieved from his duties as minister of finance and transferred to the council of the emperor.

PISO'S CURE FOR 25 CTS.
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

RUSSIA DEPRESSED.

Events Moving Too Swiftly for Them in Manchuria.

St. Petersburg, May 9.—3:34 p. m.—The swift march of events at the theatre of war—the virtual abandonment by the Russians of all their advanced positions along the Manchurian littoral, has created a deep impression among the people and a feeling of apprehension which the authorities contend is unwarranted by a calm consideration of the situation. While not attempting to minimize the importance of the advantages gained by the enemy in the occupation of the Liao Tung peninsula and the advance from the Yalu river, the general staff nevertheless, declared that if it had not been for Gen. Zassalitch's rash stand at the Yalu, the retreat and concentration of Gen. Kuropatkin's army upon its normal line of defense would have been regarded as a masterly piece of strategy. The equanimity of the government is shown by the free publication of all news telegrams from abroad, some being of a most sensational character. At the general staff the one dominant idea is that the developments of the last few days make it certain that the war will be long and bitter. It is said that half a million men would have been required to hold southern Manchuria. The real truth seems to be that Gen. Kuropatkin has not much over 200,000 men south of Harbin, and he is determined to pursue the plan which he mapped out at first, to allow the enemy to follow him into the heart of Manchuria, until strong enough to assume the offensive.

The Associated Press is informed that while the Russian garrison is still at New Chwang, the untenability of the position is fully realized and preparations for dismantling the forts and removing the garrison have been completed. The Russian gunboat Sivouch there will be destroyed. The same thing applies to Hai Cheng, 25 miles southeast of New Chwang. The question of holding the Russian position at Liao Yang depends upon circumstances. The Russians hold the pass which commands the westerly approaches but it is realized that the position there also will be rendered untenable if the enemy succeeds in bringing up a superior force along the northern road to Mukden. An ultimate retirement to Harbin might possibly incur the danger of a Chinese uprising, which increases with the Japanese successes, and must be taken into consideration. Should the news of the enemy's victories inflame the Chinese residents in Manchuria against the Russians, the latter's withdrawal north of the zone of their hostility might become imperative. The possibility of active operations against Vladivostok also have to be reckoned with.

Seoul, May 9.—The Japanese consul at Gan-San telegraphs that a force of Russians, number unknown, accompanied by Manchurian mounted bandits, crossed the Yalu far above Wiju, advanced southeast and occupied Chang-Jin, 100 miles west of Song-Jin, May 5.

Tokio, May 9.—5 p. m.—The official report of the Japanese casualties at the battle of the Yalu, May 1, shows that the guards lost one officer and twenty men killed and had seven officers and one hundred and twenty-two men wounded.

The second division lost one officer and eighty-four men killed, and thirteen officers and three hundred and five men wounded.

The twelfth division had three officers and seventy-six men killed and five officers and two hundred and sixty-three men wounded.

New York, May 9.—Renewed energy is being expended on the preparations of the second Pacific squadron, which will consist of eleven ironclads and seventeen cruisers, says a Herald dispatch from St. Petersburg.

Orders are out for the commanders of the Sissoi Veliki and the Navarin and Admiral Nachimoff immediately to take aboard armaments and prepare to start for the Far East. According to the last announcement, however, the fleet is not expected to sail until some time in July, going by the outside route.

New York, May 9.—According to advices from the north, cables the Herald's Pekin correspondent, the native Chinese are becoming excited owing to reports which are reaching them of continued success of the Japanese arms.

HAD IMPORTANT BATTLE

Brazilians and Peruvians Meet In Combat.

New York, May 10.—A dispatch from Manaos announces that an important battle has been fought between Brazilian forces and the Peruvians near the river Chandles, cables the Herald's correspondent at Rio Janeiro, Brazil. The Peruvians were completely routed. The Brazilian troops under General Medeiros started from Manaos, going directly to the front, when the Acre dispute became acute. In spite of the importance of this news, it is the general opinion here that there will be no war between Peru and Brazil.

METHODISTS STRANDED.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 4.—Three thousand Methodists were stranded in the Grand Canyon of the Colorado without food and water from 3 o'clock Sunday until late Monday. More than 800 were forced to remain until the next morning. Their trains were delayed by a wreck.

Dr. S. W. Thomas, editor of the Philadelphia Methodist, arrived from the canyon yesterday. He said:

"Fortunately I was not right in the wreck. About 2:30 o'clock Sunday afternoon seven sections of the delegate specials landed in the canyon. Every car was dangerously loaded when the train began the ascent from Williams Junction. The strain was too severe. Several of the engines went dead, and the roadbed gave way, causing a general wreck.

"Away from food and water, without necessary provisions with them, the conference delegation, 3,000 strong, poured down upon the canyon hotel. The manager had expected about 800. He made provision for 1,000, and the consequence was everyone suffered both for food and drink. Such a calamity is unprecedented, I believe, in the history of conferences.

"All Sunday afternoon trainmen, hotel hands, ranchers and Methodists helped to construct a new railroad. It was literally a Methodist rail. On its completion depended the lives of the 3,000.

"Sunday night the work was continued. Monday morning found every ablebodied man at the pick and shovel, and so it continued until nearly sundown Monday afternoon. The new rail was built around the wreck, and the first load of wornout Methodists pulled out for Los Angeles about 4 o'clock, satisfied to leave the 'air diet' to others in the future."

Mrs. Ingersoll's Suit.

Boston, Mass., May 6.—The suit of Mrs. Eva A. Ingersoll, widow of the late Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, to recover $95,000 from the estate of the late Andrew J. Davis, of Montana, as payment for legal services by her husband, was before the United States circuit court yesterday, but Judge Putnam reserved his decision. The plea was upon a petition by the plaintiff for a temporary injunction restraining the present holder of the property involved from transferring funds to Montana from Massachusetts.

Men Resume Work.

Topeka, Kan., May 4.—Santa Fe railway officials announced today a resumption of shop men all along the line from Chicago to the Pacific coast. They state that in most cases shops are running with a full complement of men. In many places union machinists have gone out but their positions, the officials assert, will all be filled by the close of the week.

ATTACKED THE PREACHER

Negroes Provoked by an Assault on Masonry.

Springfield, O., May 9.—Rev. Mr. Nye, of Dayton, who claims to be a converted Jew, came near being mobbed here yesterday while occupying the pulpit at the morning service of the North Street A. M. E. church, the leading colored congregation of the city. Rev. Mr. Nye made a most vicious attack on Free Masonry, and began reading what he claimed to be the first three obligations and the penalty for exposing the same.

Before he had finished Hugh Logan, infirmary director; Major R. R. Rudd, of the Ninth Battalion, O. N. G.; Otis Fletcher, John McKee and John White, prominent members of the congregation, sprang from their seats and rushed upon the rostrum and dragged Nye from the pulpit. They handled him very roughly, and Nye pleaded with them not to do him bodily harm.

A number of women in the congregation began screaming, and the greatest excitement prevailed. Other men crowded forward and numerous threats were made.

Rev. Mr. Nixon, pastor of the congregation, who was occupying a seat near the speaker, probably saved Nye from serious injury. Dixon implored the men to release Nye, impressing on their minds that they were in a house dedicated to God and beseeching them not to stain it with blood.

Finally quiet was restored, and the five men agreed to release him upon condition that he would not be allowed to speak further. The pastor promised them, and Nye was satisfied. Still trembling, he hastily left the church by a rear door.

Nye was formerly in the clothing business in Newark, Ohio, but recently moved to Dayton. He claims he has been converted, and is spending most of his time preaching.

WILL CONTEST SEATS OF LILY WHITE DELEGATION

New Orleans, La., May 10.—J. Madison Vance, a colored lawyer, and Joseph Fabacher, a white contractor, have been named Roosevelt delegates by a state convention of the Cohen faction. They will contest the seating of the Lily White delegation.

PLAN TO DOWN HEARST

Parker Men in Indiana Preparing for Convention.

Indianapolis, May 10.—Democratic leaders are gathering for the first session of the Democratic state convention, which will meet tomorrow to select delegates and alternates at large to the St. Louis convention and Presidential electors and alternates at large. An adjournment will then be taken until July 20, when a platform will be adopted and a state ticket nominated.

Delegates will meet by districts tomorrow evening to select 26 district delegates to the national convention. Of the 1,547 delegates to the state convention, it is estimated from 450 to 600 are for W. R. Hearst and the rest for Judge Parker. The state organization, headed by National Committeeman Taggart, is for Judge Parker and it is believed will be organized for Parker.

The majority of the permanent organization committee representing the Parker following will report Alonzo Green Smith, ex-attorney general, to be chairman, while the friends of Mr. Hearst will recommend Judge McCabe, of Williamsport, in a minority report. The Parker leaders say the convention will instruct for Judge Parker and will adopt the unit rule.

National Committeeman Taggart said today this was the plan. The delegates at large, according to the organization plan, will be Frank Shively, of South Bend; Major G. V. Menzies, of Mount Vernon; Will O'Brien, of Lawrenceburg, chairman of the state committee, and John W. Kern, of Indianapolis.

SECRETARY TAFT IS ILL

Confined to Hotel With Sore Throat and Fever.

Washington, May 10.—Secretary Taft was not at the War department today, being detained at his hotel on account of illness. He has some trouble with his throat and a slight fever.

CHICKEN THIEF KILLED.

Columbus, O., May 9.—Jim Brady, colored, an ex-convict, was killed early yesterday morning at No. 1850 East Broad street, while in the act of robbing the chicken coop of A. McCullough. The owner of the place had been troubled with chicken thieves and he put an electric alarm in his room which connected with the henhouse. When Brady entered the barn the alarm announced the presence of a marauder and McCullough and his son went out to investigate. They were armed with a shotgun and a revolver. Both fired at Brady, a bullet from the revolver in the senior McCullough's hands killing the thief. The McCullaughs are held by the police pending investigation.

A Narrow Escape.

Livingston, Mont., May 5.—A party of eastern tourists traveling through Yellowston Park have had a narrow escape from being dashed to death in a chasm along the Golden Gate road which leads into the park from Gardiner. A coach containing five passengers slipped over the side of a precipice. It was caught by brush and its descent stayed for an instant, during which the passengers managed to extricate themselves and escape, clinging to the rocks and brush. The stage soon fell with a crash to the bottom of the canyon, 700 feet below, killing the horses and demolishing the vehicle. All the passengers were painfully bruised.

Bishop Merrill Resigns.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 7.—Senior Bishop Stephen H. Merrill, of Chicago, yesterday afternoon tendered his resignation to the Methodist general conference, in session here. The resignation was referred to the committee on episcopacy with instructions to report to the general conference with appropriate resolutions commendatory of the great service Bishop Merrill has rendered to the church in his 59 years as minister and bishop.

Died of Fish's Bite.

St. Paul, May 7.—The bite of a pickerel resulted in the death of John E. Beckman of Amery, Wis., yesterday. Beckman was landing a fish when it clamped its jaws upon his fingers, lacerating one of them. After applying home remedies, Beckman thought nothing further of the wound until it became sorely inflamed and the wrist and arm became infected. He was brought to a hospital here, but his case was beyond hope.

Radium in Quebec.

Washington, May 10.—United States Consul General Holloway at Halifax, Nova Scotia, has reported to the State department that minerals containing radium have been discovered in the province of Quebec.

Send No Money

Just write to-day for our all-wool samples to select from and our new catalogue showing the latest styles. We guarantee our $10.00 Tailor Made Suits to be as good as suits you have paid $18.00 to $15.00 for. We give you five (5) days time to examine one in your own home before deciding whether or not you wish to keep it. Isn't this a fair proposition?

10,000 Pairs of $5.00 Tailor Made Trousers FREE

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OUR OFFER: Providing you will agree to hand 10 envelopes, containing our All Wool Suit and Pants samples, catalogue, tape measure and Special Offer, to ten men who in your judgment would be likely to buy clothing from us on our liberal offer. We will give you a pair of our regular $5 Tailor Made Trousers (any pattern you may select from our samples) FREE with one of our $10 ALL WOOL TAILOR MADE SUITS.

We make your suit and extra trousers as ordered, send them to you by express, and allow you five (5) days time to examine them in your own home. If, at the end of that time, you and your family and friends find the suit is well tailored, stylishly cut, a perfect fit, and the extra trousers as good as are commonly sold for $5.00, keep them! All the full tailor-made suit and extra $5.00 trousers will have cost you is $10.00, and the little work of handing out ten (10) envelopes.

If for any reason you find after five (5) days that they are not perfectly satisfactory return them to us and we will refund every cent you have paid out. Remember, we run all the risk.

The ten envelopes you are to distribute will be sent in the box with your suit. Read this offer over again carefully, then write to-day for free samples of our $10 Suitings (including Clay Worsteds, Thibets, Serges, Cassimeres in Black, Blue, Brown and Gray and Handsome Mixtures), also separate Trouser samples, Catalogue, Instructions for taking measurements and Special Offer.

Reference: Milwaukee Avenue State Bank, Chicago. Capital Stock, $250,000.

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BATTLE IN THIBET.

Fierce Conflict 16,000 Feet Above the Sea.

New York, May 9.—Details of the battle of May 6 between the British expedition and natives of Thibet, recounted in a dispatch from the Times' correspondent at Karopass, Thibet, show that the action took place 16,000 feet above sea level. It was the outcome of an attack on Col. Younghusband and his escort at early dawn on Thursday by 800 men from Dong Tse. The attacking force arrived at Gyang Tse at midnight, the approach being with the utmost secrecy. The garrison, under command of Major Murray, behaved with great gallantry, and beat off the attacks successfully, although the pick of the men and nearly all the senior officers had been taken for an expedition to Karola. It is noteworthy that the attack was delivered shortly after the Karola force had moved out, proving that the Thibetans had good information. When Col. Brandes, with his rifles camped on the pass Thursday night, about 1,800 Thibetans were holding a wall three miles ahead. Their position was well flanked and elaborate preparations had been made for the hurling down of rocks from both sides of the gorge. Seven hundred of the men were from Kams, and the remainder from L'Hasa and this locality. The enemy after obstinate resistence, were cleared from the wall. Two Sangers, well defended held back the advance two and a half hours, during most of which time a pelting hail storm was in progress.

The general plan of attack was an outflanking movement by one company of Ghurkas and a direct attack by pioneers. Ultimately it was found necessary to detach a small force of pioneers to scale a precipice 1,200 feet high.

The gallantry of both the Sikhs and the Pioneers on both flanks was conspicuous, as the resistance was stubborn until the flanks were turned. When that occurred the entire Thibetan force fled from the wall. The casualties of the Thibetans during the actual fight were about 75, and probably as many again were killed in the pursuit by the mounted infantry, who have not returned. Captain Bethune, who was among the five British killed, fell while leading his men to the attack on the wall. The construction of the wall and the choice of the spot where it was built, reflect credit on the Thibetans—so much so, that its abandonment must have been due to sheer cowardice, as it would have been almost impossible to take it by frontal attack, the enemy largely using L'Hasa made rifles and cartridges instead of matchlocks.

London, May 7.—An official report says that the Thibetan attack at Gyangtse May 5 was repulsed after two hours' fighting. The Thibetans, who were commanded by a Lhassa general, lost 250 killed or wounded; the British, two wounded.

SAM PARKS DEAD.

Ossining, N. Y., May 4.—Samuel Parks, the New York labor leader, who was sent to Sing Sing prison some months ago, after his conviction on a charge of extortion, died in the prison today. He had consumption at the time of his conviction, and had failed rapidly since he was sent to Sing Sing.

The prison physician visited Parks in the hospital at 9 o'clock last night. The patient was then barely conscious. Later he became unconscious, and remained in that condition until his death. Only the hospital attendants and one or two prison officials were at his bedside when he expired.

Parks, after his first conviction, was brought to the prison on August 27 last. On securing a new trial, he was released on bail September 5. After his second conviction, he was brought back to the prison on November 6, to serve a term of two years and three months. He was at first put to work in the fibre brush shop, but his condition soon became such that he was admitted to the hospital, and was under treatment there to the time of his death.

THAT "HERO FUND."

Pittsburg, May 9.—Ex-Governor William A. Stone is opposed to the Carnegie hero fund. Speaking before the Lieut. James M. Lysle Post 158, G. A. R., he said:

"I consider this newly established Carnegie hero fund the most ridiculous, foolish and inane organization of the present day. If the same spirit now prevails that was shown by Americans during the civil war that insignificant fund of $5,000,000 won't last a week. True heroes need no official indorsement other than the friendship of their comrades and fellow men. What would the boys of '61 and '65 have thought of a hero fund in those perilous days? Heroes who are heroes become so for love and devotion to their country and their fellow man, and would shun public charity for their deeds."

Mr. Stone recited numerous deeds of heroism witnessed by him during the war, "the memory of which," he concluded, "was endeared because of their voluntary and uncompensated nature."

Receives Dead Brother's Place

TYNER AND BARRETT.

Trial for Alleged Connection With Postal Frauds.

Washington, May 4.—Richard M. Webster, resumed the stand today in the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, on charges of conspiracy in connection with their duties as assistant attorney general and assistant to the assistant attorney general in the postoffice department. A. S. Worthington, counsel for the defense, cross-examined the witness in regard to his testimony as to the procedure in lottery cases and the rule by which the fraud orders are recommended and asked if his testimony before the grand jury had been the same as on the stand today.

Assistant United States District Attorney Taggart objected but Justice Pritchard permitted the question "for the purpose of impeaching the witness and on no other grounds."

Mr. Worthington argued that if it could be shown that the testimony of the witness had varied on the two occasions the court would be bound to quash the indictments.

The witness declared that his answers before the grand and petit juries were intended to convey the same meaning. The witness said that the cases of suspension reported from the office of the fourth assistant postmaster general were first submitted to Huebner, a member of the office force. In regard to the bond investment companies under suspicion, Mr. Webster said he had little knowledge.

W. E. Cochran, chief inspector for the postoffice department, testified in regard to an accumulation of literature in regard to bond investment companies, which was obtained for use of the assistant attorney general's office at the request of Mr. Barrett in investigating the character of the business performed by several concerns, which were named. Mr. Cochran said he had often discussed the business of the concerns with Mr. Barrett. He quoted Mr. Barrett as arguing that the business of the companies was growing and that it was probable that many of the companies were engaged in fraudulent business. By this argument Mr. Barrett obtained an appropriation for the employment of an actuary to examine the companies. Mr. Cochran was not cross-examined.

Hayes Morgan, formerly a clerk in the office of the attorney general for the postoffice department, identified a list which he had prepared of bond investment companies which were under examination at the request of Barrett.

A recess was taken.

Washington, May 9.—After the opening of the Tyner and Barrett trial, on the charge of conspiracy in the Postoffice department, supplemental statement of A. D. Easton, general manager of the Germania Investment company, of Cincinnati, O., was submitted as also were a number of letters, which passed between Barrett and Easton prior to the engagement of Barrett as Easton's attorney.

Geo. W. Morgan, formerly president of the Continental Security Redemption company, of Birmingham, Ala., testified he came here with his lawyer after receiving the Barrett opinion on bond investment companies. To ascertain whether the contract of his company was in accordance with law, and if not what steps were necessary to make it so. The witness stated that he met Mr. Barrett the day he arrived, and the question of the employment of Mr. Barrett, as attorney for the company, was discussed. Mr. Morgan said Mr. Barrett told him he could not accept a position until January 1, 1901, when he would be free from his department work. On January 7, a contract for $500 and $50 a month was entered into by which Mr. Barrett became the attorney for the company. A letter which Mr. Barrett wrote to Colonel Tanner, general counsel for Mr. Morgan's company, was offered as evidence. In this letter Mr. Barrett said there would be no trouble in getting a satisfactory contract for his company though the Postoffice department. He closed the letter with the expression of the belief that the bond investment business has "a great future." Colonel Tanner answered and said: "I fully agree with you as to the bright future for bond investment companies and trust you will be able to feather your nest out of some of them."

Mr. Conrad, counsel for the government, asked the witness who made the first proposal that Mr. Barrett be employed as counsel. Mr. Morgan said it was his impression that the suggestion came from Colonel Tanner.

Washington, May 10.—Testimony in regard to the Barrett-Nelms partnership announcements was given again today by A. Smith Bowman, secretary and treasurer of the Southern Mutual Investment company of Lexington, Ky., at the trial of James N. Tyner and Harrison J. Barrett, on charges of conspiracy. It did not appear from his testimony who sent the announcement to the company, Mr. Nelms, or Mr. Barrett. Mr. Bowman explained a difference between himself and General Tyner in regard to closing up old business and the submitting of a new certificate for the approval of General Tyner. The witness said that the contract first submitted to General Tyner had never been intended to be a permanent character. He said General Tyner had agreed that the company should be given sufficient time to wind up old business.

George Ott, secretary of the Mutual Weekly Investment compafy, of Lexington, Ky., said the company employed Barrett and Nelms as his attorneys, and in 1902 employed former Governor Bradley as attorney. Shortly thereafter a fraud order was issued against the company. This order has never been removed.

J. W. Britton, formerly secretary of the Colonial Investment company, of Cincinnati, O., testified to receiving a copy of the Barrett opinion and one of the Barrett-Nelms announcement cards.

M. G. Watson, of Huntington, W. Va., secretary of one of the bond investment companies, said his company had received one of the opinions and announcement cards.

Elmer J. Miller, formerly a member of the board of directors of the Ohio Debenture Co., of Columbus, O., told of receiving a copy of the Barrett opinion and the announcement card. He said the latter was mailed from Washington, and was identical with a copy of the Barrett card which was shown to him. The witness testified to having met Messrs. Barrett and Nelms on the evening of December 31, 1900, in Baltimore, for the purpose of consulting them in regard to the perfection of the company's contract. He said he could not say whether he had asked Mr. Barrett to represent his company before the postoffice department, but he believed he had not. The witness was shown a telegram to Mr. Barrett, signed E. J. Miller, in relation to Barrett acting as the company's attorney, but he could not remember sending it.

Goodwin to Succeed Hoyt.

Washington, May 6.—Russell P. Goodwin, of Aurora, Illinois, has been appointed assistant attorney general for the postoffice department to succeed Charles H. Robb, of Vermont, who has been named as assistant attorney general of the department of justice to succeed Henry M. Hoyt, now solicitor general. Mr. Robb will immediately assume his new duties, which will include being the government's counsel in important cases before the United States supreme court. Mr. Goodwin will assume charge by the middle of this month.

A Fight in Thibet.

London, May 7.—The Daily Mail's Simla correspondent says that 800 Thibetians, coming from the direction of Shigatse, attacked the British mission at Gyangtso, at dawn on April 5. The Thibetans were repulsed with heavy loss, and fled. The British had only two Sepoys wounded.

Had Tranquil Election.

New York, May 6.—The Bolivian consulate has received a dispatch from La Paz, Bolivia, announcing that the presidential elections there took place on the first of the present month, "with all tranquility." The Liberal candidate, Col. Montes, won in all the different points of the republic.

THE PLATFORM.

President Conferred With the Leaders Respecting the Issues.

Washington, May 4.—An informal conference between leading Republicans in senate and President Roosevelt, in the nature of a continuation of the conferences which have been held nearly every day or night since the adjournment of the congress, was held at the executive offices today. Senators Allison, Cullom and Spooner, were with the president a considerable time. They were joined by Secretary Cortelyou, of the department of commerce and labor, who remained with the president until some time after the other parties to the conference had gone. While those who talked with the president were reticent, the senators saying they had called merely to pay their respects to the president before leaving for their homes, it is known that the preliminary campaign work, including the Republican platform and the selection of a chairman of the national committee, was considered informally but carefully. No decision was reached.

It can be said that no man has yet been selected to head the Republican committee in the approaching campaign. The indications now are that no selection will be made for several weeks. Several men are under consideration for the place, and two or three, who were mentioned very prominently for the chairmanship, have been eliminated from the probable list during the past four or five days.

Later in the day the president had conferences with Senator Aldrich, Senator Platt, of New York, and Speaker Cannon. Senator Aldrich left today for Hot Springs, Va., where he will rest for a few days. Incidentally he will devote himself to the preparation of at least one of the planks, and perhaps two or three, of the platform. Senator Cullom left today for Illinois. Speaker Cannon will leave for home at 5:40 p. m. today. He expressed the belief that he had punctured effectually his boom for the vice-presidential nomination.

Senator Spooner said he would leave for Wisconsin in a day or two and that he did not expect again to see the president before his departure.

Washington, D. C., May 4.—The platform to be adopted by the Republican national convention has been among the topics discussed at the conferences which have taken place recently at the white house, in committee rooms at the capitol and at different residences where a number of Republicans have been assembled.

The principal feature of the platform will be the tariff plank which will declare in the strongest terms the adherence of the Republican party to the principles of protection, but will not bind the party not to revise the tariff. It will say that the party is not committed to any schedule, but that changes should be made only when changed conditions of business of the treasury render it necessary or advisable. Persons present at the recent conferences say it already has been agreed that the tariff will be revised in the Fifty-ninth congress if the Republicans win in November.

FOR SECOND PLACE.

Washington, May 7.—Speaker Cannon's sincere and emphatic refusal to become a candidate for the Republican Vice Presidental nomination has again turned attention to Senator Fairbanks, of Indiana, and he is now looked upon in administration circles as the strongest and most available man. While Fairbanks has declared that he is not a candidate for the place, it is common belief here that he will accept if the nomination be tendered unanimously.

Such leaders as Senator Platt, of New York, insist that Fairbanks is the most available, and in all ways the strongest candidate. In Platt's statement at this time there can be found no reason for a motive similar to that which impelled him to endorse President Roosevelt at the Philadelphia convention of 1900, when he desired to remove the latter candidate for governor in New York. Platt is undoubtedly sincere, and speaks with the party's good nearest his heart. Weight is given to this because many other of the leaders hold the same belief, and are urging the nomination of the Indiana senator.

It will take a complete reversal of sentiment, and a refusal as emphatic as that of Cannon's, to prevent Fairbanks' nomination at the convention, probably by acclamation.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION

Washington, May 7.—A plan for the simplification of the work of the United States civil service commission has been decided upon and will be put into operation within a few days. This is the grouping of states in districts with secretaries in charge. By the arrangement, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky will be included in one district with headquarters at Cincinnati, and a secretary stationed there. Examinations in the district will be under the charge of the secretary, to whom the examination papers will be sent. He, in turn, will forward them to the commission here, which will certify back to the secretary those candidates who are eligible for appointment. When vacancies occur they will be filled by the secretary from the list.

The examining boards in the different towns throughout the district will also be reduced from three to one member and the examinations held under the direction of the district secretary and the remaining members.

NEW PUBLIC BUILDING.

Washington, May 7.—President Roosevelt yesterday personally inspected the site of the proposed new building of the department of agriculture, and decided that the location of that structure should conform to the parkway scheme for the improvement of the mall. The President's decision settles a lively dispute. The government park commission scheme provided for a parkway 890 feet wide through the mall stretching from the capitol to the Washington monument, all public buildings to be erected outside of this parkway. After a consultation between the President and Secretary Wilson, it was decided to erect the new buildings on the site of, instead of within, the parkway, whose actual line runs from the center of the capitol to the center of the monument.

An Insane Woman.

Washington, D. C., May 9.—Mrs. Alva M. F. Billingsles, of Toledo, about 45 years of age, attractively dressed, and evidently cultured and refined, was arrested here yesterday, shortly after her arrival in the city, and confined under the belief that she is demented. Her mission here, she said, was to tell Mrs. Roosevelt that the nation had recently been saved from a great peril. Mrs. Billingsles created a disturbance on the train, by which she came to Washington, and a report of this occurrence resulted in her being taken into custody.

She said she and recently averted her efforts to prevent a plot against the government being carried out, and that she had come to Washington to see the wife of the President, in order to lay the whole matter before her, and to unfold at the same time other dangers which threatened the country.

The police believe that the woman would have called at the White House. A room, which she had engaged at the hotel, was searched, but no weapon or anything of a dangerous character was found. Mrs. Billingslea was seen by a police surgeon, who pronounced her of unsound mind, and she was held at the house of detention.

A telegram was sent to the chief of police at Toledo informing the authorities there of the arrest, and she probably will be sent back to that city. She gave her address as 515 Walnut street.

CANAL WORK.

Admiral Walker Has a Conference With President.

Washington, May 7.—President Roosevelt had an extended conference today with Admiral Walker, chairman of the isthmian canal commission, concerning matters connected with the canal work. They discussed particularly the regulations which are to be issued by the President governing the canal zone and the operations of the commission. Absolutely definite decision regarding the scope of the regulations has not been reached yet, but probably will be in a few days.

Admiral Walker said, on leaving the White House, that at present the labor supply on the isthmus was ample for the purpose of the commission. Just now between 700 and 800 men, principally Jamaica negroes, are employed on the canal.

Immediately upon the transfer of the property to the United States, Admiral Walker telegraphed authority to continue the work without interruption. Thus far it has not been decided by the commission whether the work of construction shall be done by contract or directly by the commission. In either event the laborers now on the isthums probably will be given employment. It is expected that when the construction work is in full swing several thousand men will be employed. The day laborers on the isthmus receive in wages about 50 cents a day, United States currency. They are generally good laborers.

Major Wm. R. Blak, of the corps of engineers, United States army, who returned recently from the isthmus after more than a year spent there in investigating conditions, had a talk with the President today.

He will return to Panama, leaving next Tuesday with Gen. Davis, of the isthmian commission. He expressed the belief that the sanitary problem confronting the commission was not a serious one. Few mosquitoes, which carry the germs of yellow fever and malaria, are found in the interior of the country, even in the swampy districts. At Panama and Colon, however, there are millions of mosquitoes, the breeding of the pests being due to the carelessness of the inhabitants. Major Black is of the opinion that this condition may be corrected easily by the enforcement of proper sanitary regulations.

PHILIPPINE DUTIES.

Washington, May 5.—The court of claims today decided that duties collected on goods shipped from the United States to the Philippines after the treaty of peace with Spain and before the establishment of civil government were rightfully collected, although by military authority and not by civil law. The decision follows the insular decision of the supreme court in that the Philippines are United States territory.

The case decided was the claim of Warner, Barnes & Co., a British corporation, which sued the United States for $81,126. Other claims resting on exactly the same foundation aggregate between $7,000,000 and $8,000,000. By the decision this amount will be saved to the government.

Warner, Barnes & Co. sued for tariffs collected at Manila upon importations of merchandise from the United States after the treaty of peace with Spain, and it was argued that under the authority of the insular cases, lately decided by the supreme court of the United States, the levy and collection of such tariffs were illegal for the reason that at the time of such collection the Philippine archipelago was not a foreign country in respect to the United States after the exchange of ratifications of the treaty by the governments of the United States and Spain. Judge Wright, in rendering the opinion, followed the decision in the insular cases and decided that the Philippine islands were not foreign country in respect to the United States, but distinguished the case from the insular cases, holding that a state of war existed throughout the islands between the United States and the Filipinos to the extent that the treaty with Spain and all other merely civil law was for the time being suspended and superseded by military law, until such time as it might be possible to establish civil, administrative and judicial authority to enforce the civil law, and that during such period of suspension of the civil law the power of the military commander was absolute and that he might lawfully prohibit or restrict trade or commerce, and, as a condition to commerce within his military district, might impose contributions to assist in the expenses of the war and such care to indigent non-combatants as humanity might require.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE.

Washington, May 5.—Postmaster General Payne, acting chairman of the Republican national committee, and Secretary Elmer Dover, of the committee, today issued a call for a meeting of the national committee at Chicago June 15. The notice is addressed to the members of the committee and is as follows:

"The members of the Republican national committee are hereby requested to meet at the Coliseum, Wabash avenue, Chicago, Ill., at 2 p. m. Wednesday, June 15th. At this meeting the national committee will hear and determine such contests as may be presented for its consideration and prepare the temporary roll of delegates. Kindly acknowledge receipt of this notice, and advise the secretary of the committee of your purpose to attend the meeting, and of your address in Chicago."

Taxed to Death.

Washington, May 5.—United States Minister Powell reported to the state department from San Domingo by mail under date of April 17 that the imposition of an export duty of 22 per cent on sugar will completely stop the sugar growing industry, according to the testimony of the planters. The corresponding duty on tobacco has greatly depressed the tobacco interests.

A Chapter of Ill-Luck.

Washington, May 5.—After having been shanghaied in Norfolk, Va., shipped in an English tramp steamer as a fireman, put ashore in England, and forced to beat his way back home, arrested when the steamer was four days out as a stowaway, and on his arrival in this country convicted by court martial, Fred McDougal, a landsman in the navy, by order of the secretary of the navy, has had his record made straight and will be reimbursed for his losses.

The Missouri Accident.

Washington, April 4.—By order of Mr. Darling, acting secretary of the navy, the full findings and opinion of the court of inquiry which investigated the accident of April 13 on board the battleship Missouri were made public at the navy department yesterday with the announcement that action by the department was postponed pending careful consideration of the findings by Rear Admiral George A. Converce, chief of the bureau of ordnance, who will make a full report on them.

The court places no blame. The bravery of the officers and men of the Missouri are commended.

Will Not Get Third Trial.

Washington, May 7.—The navy department has declined to grant a third trial for the cruiser Denver, which was delivered to the government under contract Thursday, and the payment to the contractors will be made on the basis of the showing of that vessel at her last trial.

$50,874 for Texas.

Washington, May 7.—The treasury department yesterday drew a warrant for $50,874 in favor of the state of Texas, that being the amount appropriated at the last session of congress for the state for expenses incurred in maintaining a civil government in Greer county. That county is now a part of Oklahoma.

One Hundred Thousand Americans

Will Leave One Hundred Million Dollars in Europe This Summer--Tourist Rush Is On.

New York, May 7.—The oversea rush of pleasure seeking American tourists is in full swing. It will attain its flood tide within the next sixty days. Then it will recede to normal proportions, and by early fall the home-coming throngs will swamp the European booking offices of the trans-Atlantic steamship companies.

An official of the International Mercantile Marine company, the Morgan Atlantic steamship combination, estimates this season's army of Americans booked for Europe at 100,000.

"And it may easily reach 125,000," he adds, "for nearly the number first estimated will sail from the port of New York alone."

For the next eight weeks every steamship sailing from this port for Europe will be crowded with cabin passengers bound across the Atlantic for a summer's holiday.

Major Wm. R. Blak, of the corps of engineers, United States army, who returned recently from the isthmus after more than a year spent there in investigating conditions, had a talk with the President today.

The steady increase in the number of Americans who take an annual vacation in Europe and the consequent growth of the millions of United States money scattered abroad have received the serious consideration of financiers and international bankers who know what a troublesome problem it now is and what it may become in a bad trade or financial year.

When at the end of the year the nation strikes its trial balance, adjusts its accounts and publishes the results, the items most eagerly scanned by the international bankers, are those showing our finanial standing with foreign nations.

If we have sent to Europe more goods than we have taken from her; if we have sold her $5 worth of our products and have bought only $3.50 worth of hers, we have a comfortable "balance of trade" in our favor.

The result is at once felt in international transactions. Our credit is above par. We can broaden our banking operations; increase our speculative propositions.

It is in this "balance of trade" that the holiday-seeking Americans who spend the summer—and $100,000,000—in Europe figure so importantly.

The arbitrary expenditures of $100,000,000 American cash in Europ an hotels, at continental resorts, in jewelry shops and millinery emporiums, is great enough to swing the "balance of trade."

It is greater than the entire export trade of the United States in steel and the manufactures thereof.

It is greater than the total gold coined in the United States in 1900.

It is greater than the combined yearly exports of copper, leather and agricultural implements.

It is nearly one-fifth of the net ordinary expenditures of the United States government which last year were $506,277,073.

It is three times greater than the total imports of Canada from the United States, and nearly one-third as great as Great Britain's sales last year of manufactured products to this country.

If it could be kept at home for just one year, it would pay the expenses of the navy and the interest on the public debt.

It would pay the annual expenses of the enlarged standing army under the colonial expansion policy and would pay two-thirds the pensions of the enormous roll before enlarged by the recent service pension order.

With it could be bought the combined rye, barley, honey and buckwheat crops of the country with a balance sufficiently large to buy all the automobiles in the United States and banish them to the scrap heap.

Conservatively figured by those who know, the average expenditure of the European tourist is $1,000.

Of this amount approximately $13,000,000 will go to the steamship companies in the North Atlantic trade, while $87,000,000 will be distributed variously in all quarters of Europe.

"Tips" will figure to the extent of $2,500,000.

In the last twenty years nearly $2,000,000,000 of American money has in this way gone abroad in spite of the efforts of Wall street bankers to keep the "balance of trade" in our favor and the growing export trade of the nation.

So enormous is the outward rush of pleasure seekers that seven great steamship lines employ profitably nearly one hundred fast ocean vessels in the trade.

Eighty-one vessels sail from the port of New York for British or European ports every month. They have a capacity of nearly 30,000 first-class passengers every four weeks.

The American line, 1,400; Red Star, 1,100; Atlantic Transport, 1,000; White Star line, 2,500; Hamburg-American, 5,000; Cunard, 2,000; North German Lloyd, 10,000; all others, 6,500, are the figures of first cabin capacity on the monthly schedules.

These lines send ships per month each with its cabin list filled as follows: American line, 4; Red Star, 4; North German Lloyd, 28; Atlantic Transport, 6; Cunard line, 6; Hamburg-American, 12; White Star line, 12.

Sea travel between New York and Europe is yearly becoming more costly and luxurious. It is now possible for the millionaire to spend on an ocean voyage from New York to Liverpool, or Southampton, without the appearance of ostentation, more money than would be required to maintain in comfort for a year three or four East Side families.

It costs from $2,000 per voyage for the best suite on the finest vessel, to as low as $100 summer rates. That portion of the tourist army which sailed before May 1 saved a fair percentage on their passage money.

Those who wait until October to return will get the benefit of winter rates. But of the 100,000 who expect to spend their summer's holiday in Europe, only a small percentage will have to consider such a small financial matter as the saving of 10 per cent. passage money.

BOLD CHICAGO BURGLARS

Are Reaping Rich Harvest—They Exact Tribute of a Million a Year.

Chicago, May 10.—Between thirty and forty burglaries and thefts are reported daily to the Chicago police, and although but a small percentage is covered by insurance, the insurance companies have sustained such heavy losses that they are discussing the advisability of abandoning the field. The average loss to Chicagoans is estimated at $5,000 a day, being at the rate of $1,800,000 a year.

"This class of crime," said Assistant Chief of Police Schuetler, "runs about the same all the year round. There is no epidemic now. I believe we have more of it here than in other cities because Chicago has so many flats. These are easier to enter than houses."

George W. Webb, an insurance man, says:

"The companies handling burglary insurance haven't made a cent in ten years. It is a branch of the business that is decidedly unprofitable, yet the rates here average 25 per cent. higher than in any other city in the United States. There have been no extraordinarily heavy industrial losses, but frequent burglaries and thefts have, in the aggregate, been a big drain on the insurance companies. In New York, Philadelphia and Boston the rates are low because those cities have ample police protection. Until Chicago provides plenty of patrolmen and makes a genuine effort to stamp out robbery big rates will be demanded for this form of insurance. The companies cannot afford to conduct the business at a loss."

In Chicago the insurance rates for burglary, theft and larceny in residences is $20 for $1,000; in flats, $22.50 for $1,000. In New York for the same kind of insurance the premium is $12.50 and $15.

METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 5.—The second day's session of the Methodist general conference did not convene until 10:15 o'clock. The usual hour of opening, as originally agreed upon, was 8:30, but important meetings of the various standing committees necessitated the delay. The committees on episcopacy, itinerary, bounaries, revivals, temporal economy, state of the church, and temperance, convened early with few members absent to take up the work of considering the important subject before them. The committee on book concerns, one of the most important committees of the conference, met to consider the weighty problems with which it will have to deal.

Other committees which held morning meetings were those on missions, education, church extension, Sunday schools, Freedmen's Aid and Epworth League. But little actual work beyond simple organization will be accomplished by any of the committees at today's session. After the committees have been chosen and the work apportioned and outlined, much interest will attach to these daily sessions, as many of the most important matters coming before the conference for consideration will be passed upon and finally settled in the committee rooms.

Los Angeles, Cal., May 7.—The end of the first week of the thirty-first general conference of the Methodist church saw much preliminary matter and details disposed of and the great gathering nearly ready to take up the more important work before it. All of the standing committees have been organized and many of them have appointed their subcommittees and mapped out the work assigned to their special attention.

In the initial sessions of the leading committees one question above all other has been brought prominently to the fore. It is the question of whether the present conference shall restore the ministerial time limit of three or five years, or permit the present plan of unlimited tenure, which was adopted at the general conference four years ago to continue.

The bishops in their annual address touched upon this question, but refrained from expressing any opinion that could be construed by the conference one way or another, and as yet there has been no authoritative statement on the subject from any one in the conference.

The committee on initinery has this matter in charge and the temper of the members, as shown at the first meeting when the question was broached, indicated that all would be harmonious in the disposal of this problem. Many of the annual conference have memoralized the general conference to take action on the matter and restore either the three or five-year limit. Ten memorials were read by the secretary of the committee on intinery at the first meeting and many times this number are expected to be filed with the sub-committee which has the matter in hand before final action is taken on the subject in committee next Friday.

Want Duty on Lumber.

Ottawa, Ont., May 5.—The British Columbia members in the house yesterday made a strong appeal upon the government to place a duty of $2 a thousand on rough lumber entering Canada from the United States. At present this lumber enters free. The finance minister said that he would consider the proposition.

Bandits Executed.

Santiago, Cuba, May 4.—Four bandits, convicted of murder, were garroted today in the provincial jail. It was the first legal execution since the Spanish regime. Two executioners, who arrived here from Havana yesterday, with the garrote, were almost mobbed while on their way to the jail. President Palma was petitioned to commute the sentences but he declined to interfere.

H. M. STANLEY DEAD.

Great African Explorer's Death Came Peacefully.

London, May 10.—Sir Henry M. Stanley, the African explorer, died this morning of pleuro-pneumonia, shortly after 6 o'clock. Sir Henry passed away peacefully. He was quite conscious to the last, and able to recognize his wife.

Before he died Sir Henry expressed a wish to be buried at his country seat,

HENRY MORTON STANLEY

Furze Hill, Hirbright Surrey. The question, however, is being discussed of burying him beside Livingstone, in Westminster Abbey.

Sir Henry Stanley's career has been one of remarkable success under circumstances fraught with bitter discouragements. He rose from a childhood of ten years in a poorhouse to be the greatest explorer of his times. He was born near Denbigh, in Wales. His true name is John Howlands, but he took the patronymic of the man who adopted him after he arrived at New Orleans, whither he went at 15 as cabin boy in a sailing vessel. Mr. Stanley was a rich merchant, but he died without a will and the future explorer was left to his own resources. He joined the Confederate army, was taken prisoner and afterward served in the Federal army as an ensign on the Ticonderoga. When the war was over he secured a commission as newspaper correspondent, and in 1867 the New York Herald engaged him as its representative to go with the British expedition into Abyssinia. When Stanley became a journalist he laid the foundation of his fortune. The story of his first trip into Africa is told in his book (1872), "How I Found Livingstone." His second journey is described in "Through the Dark Continent" (1879), for which he was presented at the Sorbonne with the cross of a chevalier of the Legion of Honor by the president of the French Geographical society. The third time he went into Africa was in 1879. He traveled from the mouth of the Congo 1,400 miles up that river to Stanley Pool. In 1887 he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, just before his departure for Africa the fourth time. The story of that journey was published in "In Darkest Africa," and universities and scientific societies gave him all sorts of honors. In 1890 Mr. Stanley married Miss Dorothy Tennant, the painter.

After unsuccessful attempts to enter parliament Sir Henry was elected from North Lambeth in 1885. It was under the inspiration of his wife that he sought and won political honors.

SEAL FISHING SEASON COMES TO AN END

St. John's, N. F., May 10.—The seal fishery for 1904 has ended. The total catch was 284,470 seals, the weight of which was 5,786 tons and the value $394,485. Twenty-two steamers were engaged this year in the fishery, one of which, the Elliott, was sunk.

Last year the catch was 517,562, the weight 6,275 tons and the value $449,692.

Applied for Redress.

Havana, May 5.—Captain Curry, of the American schooner Irene, has applied to United States Consul-General Steinhart for redress because of the seizure of his vessel by the Cuban revenue cutter Arana on the charge of sponge fishing in Cuban waters. The captain claims that the Irene was seized on the high seas and explained the fact that sponges were found on board by saying he caught them on the Mosquito coast. The consul-general supports the captain's claim for $1,000 as compensation for the delay occasioned by the seizure and the loss incurred.

"PITCH LAKE KING" DEAD

Wealthiest Man in Caribbeans Dies at 91.

New York, May 10.—Conrad F. Stollmeyer, known as the "Pitch Lake King," and the wealthiest man in the Caribbeans, is dead at Port of Spain, Trinidad, according to private advices received here. He was 91 years old.

From a penniless German immigrant to the United States he became the editor of a German paper in Philadelphia, which pro-slavery partisans tried to wreck in 1845. Again penniless, he became an adventurer in Trinidad and finally the owner of an asphalt lake worth millions, which he discovered. Stollmeyer, although born in Germany, where he received a university education, was a British subject, having been naturalized by a special act of parliament in 1848. In his later years he became an ardent supporter of the movement for universal peace.

Warships Building.

London, May 7.—A parliamentary report gives the number of warships built and building for the seven strongest nations on the world.

The United States comes first in battleships building, with thirteen, including the Idaho and Mississippi, followed by Great Britain with twelve.

Britain is constructing seventeen armored cruisers, against eleven for the United States, the third in order being France, with nine armored cruisers building.

The report says Russia has only one completed submarine boat. This is of 175 tons register and was launched in 1901. But Russia is credited with fourteen others in construction, though a foot note points out that it is uncertain whether all have actually been begun.

Potts Visits Torpedo Factories.

Berlin, May 7.—Lieutenant Commander Potts, United States naval attache, has returned from a two month's trip visiting navy yards and torpedo manufactories in Austria and Italy, to whose courts he is also accredited. At Fiume, where Whitehead torpedoes are manufactured, he learned that no orders for Russia or Japan are on hand, all having been filled prior to the outbreak of the war.

$500 for Memorial Fund.

Seoul, May 7.—The emperor of Corea has subscribed $500 to the fund for the memorial day in remembrance of Japanese soldiers and sailors who have fallen in this war.

The Corean government has appropriated $150,000 for repairing the old East palace recently damaged by fire.

WINTER WHEAT IMPROVED

Fruit Is Less Seriously Injured Than at First Anticipated—Weekly Crop Report.

Washington, May 10.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

The temperature conditions for the week ending May 9, were favorable in all districts, with the exception of the North Pacific coast and middle Rocky mountain region, where frosts and freezing temperatures were injurious. Heavy rains in portions of the lower Missouri and Red River of the North valleys and in Texas retarded work and caused damage by washing land, but were of great benefit in relieving the drought conditions in western Texas. Drought was also relieved in portions of the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, but continues over a large part of these districts, and at the close of the week rain was generally needed in the middle Atlantic states. The states of the Ohio valley and lake region experienced a week of highly favorable conditions.

Corn planting is now in operation under very favorable conditions throughout portions of the corn belt. In Nebraska, Kansas and Northern Missouri, however, planting has been interrupted by rains. In Iowa this work has made good progress and it is likely that the bulk of the crop in that state will be planted earlier than in recent years. Over the southern portion of the middle Atlantic states planting is well advanced and has begun in Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

A general improvement in the condition of winter wheat is indicated, especially over the western portions of the winter wheat belt and in the middle Atlantic states, but the outlook for this crop in the states of the Ohio valley continues very poor.

Spring wheat seeding is largely finished, except on wet lands in the northern portions of North Dakota and Minnesota. The early sown over the southern portion of the spring wheat region is making good growth. On the North Pacific coast the week has been too cool for rapid advancement.

Early sown oats are generally improved and in promising condition throughout the central valleys and middle Atlantic states, but in the South Atlantic and East Gulf states, where oats are now heading, the outlook is very poor.

The reports respecting fruit are somewhat more encouraging, and indicate that in many sections injury from frost has been less serious than was anticipated. Peaches have, however, been extensively killed in the Ohio valley and middle Atlantic states. In the eastern Gulf states the outlook for peaches is very promising, especially in Georgia.

The general outlook for grass is favorable.

MAY CROP REPORT.

Washington, May 10.—The condition of winter wheat on May 1 is reported by the agricultural department at 75.5; the area under cultivation is 27,063,500 acres. The condition of winter rye is 81.2.

Weekly Trade Report.

New York, May 7.—Bradstreets says: Long-expected good weather has at last materialized and has helped farmers and retail trade in seasonable goods. Crop preparations and planting has made especially good progress, the present outlook being, that while the winter wheat crop will be short, the acreage in spring wheat, oats and corn will be heavily increased. Retail and wholesale trade, however, has not experienced the simulation earlier looked for there being a disposition so far to regard results as below expectations. Reorder trade with jobbers is slow and fall orders are backward. Other conditions partake of irregularity.

Detailed dispatches to Bradstreets show a disposition to conservatism in buying both for reorder purpose and for fall delivery. Eastern jobbers are inclined to take a more favorable view of trade now that good weather is stimulating retail demand. The improvement as yet, however, is a matter of tone only, and some jobbers regard a portion of the spring trade as actually lost. The volume of fall business is limited as yet. In dry goods, business as a whole is not up to expectations, and high prices are a bar to activity by manufacturers, who are talking of curtailment. Eastern shoe manufacturers are getting some reorders but no great activity is noted. Leather is quiet, while hides are firm. Vexatious labor troubles curtail activity in lumber and building materials at some centres. The formal dissolution of the Lake Erie Association this week was an unsettling feature in the iron trade.

The Grain Markets.

Toledo, May 10.—Close—The closing prices of wheat were steady, with the morning's opening figures in the cash and May options, while July and September wheat each closed ⅝c off. The market was a continuation of yesterday's dullness. The weekly government crop report came out and said that spring wheat seeding was largely completed in the northwest; also that the weather had been rather cool for development on the Pacific coast. The outlook in the Ohio valley continued poor. The prices of wheat this morning opened steady with yesterday's close in the cash and May, while the July and September options showed some inclination to go higher, being each ⅛c up. The early strength of the market is due to the anticipated adverse report on crop conditions by the government bureau. Consequently trading was held up and the market is in a state of stagnation. Noon prices were holding steady.

The weather conditions were reported excellent for growing crops. There was no rain in the northwest. Eastern Iowa, eastern Missouri and the Ohio valley are enjoying light rains. The temperatures were reported higher. Foreign cables opened higher.

Primary wheat receipts today were 171,600 bushels, against 218,000 last week and 215,000 a year ago; shipments were 604,000 bushels, against 305,000 and 472,000.

Closing prices on May and July corn were steady. The September option was ⅛c off. The market was quite dull and, so far as business was concerned, the traders might as well have gone fishing. Foreign cables closed steady.

Opening prices on corn were slightly off. There was no bid made for the cash. May, July and September corn were each ¼c off. The noon market, while holding steady, shows signs of weakening.

Primary corn receipts today were 403,000 bushels, against 470,000 a week ago and 549,000 a year ago; shipments were 463,000, against 276,000 and 527,000.

The closing of oats today was weaker. May was down ½c; July ⅜c, while September was off ¼c. The government report was favorable to growing crops in the central valley and middle Atlantic states, but adverse conditions existed in the south Atlantic and east gulf states, where oats were showing poor heading.

Oats opened strong. The May was steady, while July was an ⅛c up and the September was ¼c higher. At noon hour the May had dropped ½c, July an ⅛c, while September oats held steady. The market was dull.

Clover seed prices closed steady. The market continued inactive.

Clover seed prices were steady with the close of yesterday's prices. At no time during the morning did the market exhibit any activity. It was very uninteresting to the traders. Receipts were 35 bags last week; shipments were 276 bags, against 390 last week.

TOLEDO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	May 10 Close.	May 9 Close.
Wheat.					
Cash	*$1.06½	$1.06¾	$1.06½	$1.06½	$1.06½
May	1.06	1.06¼	1.06	1.06	1.06
July	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼	91½
Sept	87¼	87¼	86⅝	86⅝	87
Corn—					
Cash	....	....	....	55	55
May	*54	54	54	54	54¼
July	*50¼	50½	50½	50½	50¾
Sept	*49¾	50	49½	49½	50
Oats—					
Cash	....	....	....	43¼	44
May	44	44	43¼	43½	44
July	40⅝	40⅝	40¼	40¼	40½
Sept	32	32	31¾	31¾	31¾
Clover Seed—					
Cash	$6.35	....	....	$6.35	$6.35
Oct	6.72½	5.72½	5.70	5.72½	5.72½
Rye—					
No. 2	....	....	....	71	71
Timothy—					
Prime	....	....	....	$1.40	$1.40
Alsike—					
Prime	....	....	....	6.15	6.15

CHICAGO.

Wheat—					
May	91¾	92¼	91¾	91¾	91¼
July (new)	86⅝	86¾	86	86	86½
July (old)	87¼	88	87⅛	87¼	87¼
Sept (new)	81⅛	81⅝	80⅜	80⅜	81
Sept (old)	82¼	82⅝	82	82	82¼
Corn—					
May	47⅜	47½	47	47	47½
July	48⅜	48⅞	48¼	48⅜	48⅝
Sept	48½	48½	47⅞	48	48½
Oats—					
May	41¼	41¼	40½	40¾	41⅛
July	38¼	38⅝	38⅛	38¼	38½
Sept	30⅜	30⅝	30⅜	30⅜	30½

NEW YORK.

Wheat—					
May	....	....	....